

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1964-65—PRESENTATION.

Sri B. D. Jatti (Minister for Finance):—Sir, I deem it my privilege to present to this House the Budget Estimates of the State for the coming year.

2. As in the past, the noticeable features in the working of the several Departments of Government are explained in Part II of this speech. I do not therefore propose to go through them here in view of the limited time at our disposal.

3. Before I enter into the salient features of the estimates, I wish to refer briefly to the latest economic trends and other important matters.

Main Economic Trends.

4. In Mysore as in the rest of India, the Third Five-Year Plan which was initiated in April 1961, is completing the third year of its operation by the end of this month. In view of the situation created by the National Emergency, the Plan acquired added significance in our country. The mid-term appraisal of the Plan, undertaken by the Planning Commission, has, by pointing out the deficiencies in its implementation, enabled us to focus our attention on those aspects which require special attention.

5. In the agricultural sector, the official final estimates for the crop season, July 1962—June 1963, show that the overall production moved up by 7.4 per cent during 1962-63. The index of agricultural production (Base: Agricultural Year 1952-53=100) which stood at 153.4 in 1961-62 stepped up to 164.7 in 1962-63. The percentage of increase was higher in

respect of non-food crops, the relative index moving up from 162·6 in 1961-62 to 176·4 in 1962-63 (or by 8·5 per cent) while the index of food crops went up from 148·6 to 158·6 (or by 6·7 per cent) during the same period.

6. The statistics of production of important food and non-food crops are given below :—

(Figures in tons)			
	1961-62†	1962-63§	Percentage Variation
Cereals ...	34,51,901	37,20,246	+7·8
Pulses ...	3,27,117	3,17,168	-3·0
Groundnut ...	4,01,714	4,28,927	+6·8
Cotton (bales of 392 lbs.)	4,34,345	4,29,987	-1·3
Sugarcane ...	47,90,525	56,52,013	+18·0

†Partially revised estimates.

§Final forecast estimates, subject to revision.

7. The preliminary estimates for 1963-64 indicate that the area under ragi, jowar, maize, wheat, tur and kharif pulses, cotton, sugarcane, and groundnuts is likely to be higher during the year.

Industrial Production.

8. The figures of production in some of the important industries for 1961-62 and 1962-63 are set out below :—

Industry	Unit	1961-62	1962-63	Percentage Variation
Pig Iron ...	M. Tons	88,821	90,870	+2·3
Crude and Semi-finished Steel ...	„	49,634	45,741	-7·8
Finished Steel ...	„	39,857	40,104	+0·6
Sugar ...	„	126,829	129,356	+2·0
Paper ...	„	34,036	41,127	+20·8
Cement '000 ...	„	723·2	754·7	+4·4

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Compared to 1961-62, the production of pig iron increased by 2·3 per cent, and the output of finished steel, by 0·6 per cent. The production of sugar and cement also registered appreciable improvement while the output of paper went up by 20·8 per cent. Figures of production in 1963-64, available up to the end of September 1963, indicate that the tempo of progress in respect of iron, finished steel, cement and paper is continuing.

Employment Position.

9. The figures of the Employment Exchanges which are rough indicators of the degree of non-employment in the State, show that the employment situation was better during 1962-63 than during the preceding year. The number of vacancies notified during 1962-63 was 37,212, compared to 29,774 during 1961-62. The number of placements effected also increased to 24,348 from 23,020 in 1961-62. The later data available in this regard indicate that this trend has been continuing.

Price-index.

10. The price situation continued to cause anxiety during 1963-64 also, though during the early months of the year, it showed signs of improvement.

The index numbers of whole-sale prices of all agricultural commodities which stood at 145·5 in December 1962 (Base: 1952-53 = 100) went up to 147·3 in December 1963, that is a rise of 1·8 per cent over the one-year period. The range of variation, however, differed in the case of individual commodities or

commodity groups, the price rise being the highest in the case of gur, the index number having risen from 164·3 to 258·9. Over the same period, the prices of cereals had dropped by 3·1 per cent.

The prices of non-agricultural commodities also have shown an increasing trend during the period.

The rise in prices has naturally resulted in an increase in the cost of living of the people as is evidenced by the index numbers of consumer prices for working class in urban as well as rural areas. The increase during the one-year period, *viz.*, from December 1962 to December 1963 amounted to 16·3 points in Bangalore, the relative index (Base: 1935-36=100) going up from 465·3 to 481·6. The rise in other areas was: Mysore—12·8 points, Bellary—8·6 points, Davanagere—8·2 points, Bhadravati—12·3 points, Harihar—10·1 points, Mandya—9·2 points, and Hassan 7·9 points. The cost of living index of agricultural labourers increased from 121 in December 1962 (Base: 1950-51=100) to 123 in September 1963.

Income-Trends.

11. A study of the income trends in the State has revealed that the income of the State which stood at Rs. 488·17 crores in 1956-57 increased to Rs. 670·00 crores in 1960-61, at current prices. During the same period, the *per capita* income at current prices went up from Rs. 227·3 to Rs. 289·6.

Agricultural Production.

12. As Honourable Members are aware, steps are being taken to step up food production. While major projects serve as a long range programme in the

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solution of the problem of food shortage, priority is given for minor projects. The Government of India also have been allotting additional assistance for Minor Irrigation since 1960-61. As a result of these steps, the original allotment for five years for tanks, including for their restoration has been exceeded in the first three years themselves, bringing 49,668 acres newly under Irrigation and assuring water supply to 1.18 lakh acres. About 21,000 wells are expected to be completed by the end of 1963-64 against the target of 32,000 for the five-year period, and in all 42,900 well works are expected to be sanctioned during the period 1960-61 to 1965-66, depending of course on the additional Central assistance that will be made available.

13. During the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, the Electricity Board has serviced 8,400 pump sets which exceeds the target fixed for III Plan. This is in addition to Diesel sets supplied by the Agricultural Department.

Food Production.

14. The programme for 1964-65 is to achieve additional food production of 2.67 lakh tons. This is not impossible, given fairly good seasonal conditions and adequate supply of fertilizers.

Development of Commercial Crops.

15. Under Oilseeds, it is proposed to achieve an additional production of 88,311 tons in 1964-65. The Package Programme launched for stepping up of production of groundnut in Raichur District is expected

to add to it by 5,000 tons. A proposal to launch a Package Programme in three more taluks in the State to step up production by another 10,632 tons during 1964-65, is under consideration.

16. The programme under sugarcane is to increase the acre-yield by intensive cultivation measures taken up under the Sugarcane Development Scheme.

17. Under Cocoanut and Arecanut, the programme is to raise increased seedlings as under :—

Cocoanut	...	5 lakhs
Arecanut	...	10 lakhs

18. An increased production of 41,500 bales has been programmed in 1964-65 under the Cotton Development Scheme. A Package Programme for stepping up production of cotton in certain areas by 41,500 bales by the end of the Third Plan, is also in the offing.

Soil Conservation.

19. The programme for 1964-65 under contour bunding is to cover 1.43 lakh acres and under dry farming, an area of 95,000 acres.

Agricultural Education.

20. The establishment of the Agricultural University will be implemented as soon as assistance from the Government of India is forthcoming. It is proposed to commence the preliminary works in respect thereof, shortly.

New Irrigation Projects.

21. Technical clearance has been received from the Planning Commission for the Upper Krishna and

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Malaprabha Projects and preliminary work has started. A Central mechanical organisation is being created to have a unified control over the procurement and distribution of machinery and for attending to their maintenance, etc. A Planning and Designs Organisation has been sanctioned for the Office of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Projects, to attend to the work relating to planning and designs in respect of irrigation projects meant for the utilisation of the State's shares of Krishna and Cauvery waters.

22. It is proposed to start preliminary works in respect of Chandrampalli Project in Gulbarga District and of Harangi and Hemavathi Projects in Coorg and Hassan Districts, respectively. With a view to stepping up the development of irrigation under major and medium irrigation projects, Government have decided to construct water courses up to the capacity of one cusec at Government cost under all the projects taken up for execution during the First, Second and Third Five-Year Plans and also to construct field channels up to the last survey number by Government agency, wherever feasible and necessary, pending recovery of the expenditure on this account from the beneficiaries. This will accelerate the pace of utilisation of the irrigation potential created by the projects,

Development of Area under Irrigation Projects.

23. The Scheme for the development of irrigation under major projects envisages the setting up of demonstration farms and demonstration plots, supply of improved seeds and fertilizers, reconditioning of

lands to make them fit for irrigation, extension and propaganda work, afforestation, construction of ayacut roads, and advancing loans for developing lands.

The progress achieved is as under :—

		<i>Potential created</i>	<i>Area developed</i>
		Acres	Acres
Tungabhadra (L.B.)	...	3,40,000	2,16,668
Ghataprabha Project, I Stage.		1,20,000	41,537
Do	II Stage.	32,320	10,353
Bhadra Project	...	63,610	32,075
Tungabhadra Project (R.B.)	...	92,000	57,178

Urban Water Supply.

24. The plan allotment for the five-year period is expected to be exceeded by the end of the current year itself in respect of urban water supply schemes. Every endeavour is being made to complete all the schemes as early as practicable.

25. Mention may be made in this connection of the Bangalore Water Supply Scheme which is designed for this premier city which has been facing acute scarcity of water supply with the growing population. The daily drawal to this City from Chamarajasagar and Hessaraghatta reservoirs was of the order of 17 million gallons of water, till recently. The triplicate pipe line from Chamarajasagar to Bangalore City has partially been commissioned and supply has now been increased to 23 million gallons per day. The line will be fully commissioned as soon as the new pumps are installed. The preliminary work on the long-term plan to augment the supplies by drawing 60 million

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gallons per day from the river Cauvery has been started. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for the work during the current year has been made and a provision of Rs. 150 lakhs is included for the coming year. The Government of India have promised to give assistance.

Rural Water Supply.

26. The National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme under which piped water is given to the larger villages has become very popular in rural areas. The Government, therefore, raised the Plan ceiling for this scheme in the Third Plan from Rs. 50·00 lakhs to Rs. 100·00 lakhs with the concurrence of the Planning Commission with a view to take up more schemes. So far, 205 works estimated to cost Rs. 124·00 lakhs have been sanctioned under this programme. Sixty works have been completed and serviced and others are in various stages of execution. A sum of Rs. 28·45 lakhs has been expended so far during the Third Plan period, the expenditure since the inception of the scheme, being Rs. 68·72 lakhs.

27. The programme of sinking drinking water wells is being continued under the Local Development Works Scheme and out of the funds of Panchayats which include the grants given to them by Government.

Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project.

28. This project which is the biggest of the Hydro-Electric Projects undertaken in the State, is calculated to contribute materially for industrial

development in the State which has practically been static since the commencement of the Second Plan for want of adequate power. The First Stage of this project comprising the installation of three generating units of 89,100 k.W. each was sanctioned during the year 1956 and the Second Stage for the installation of 5 more such units in the year 1962. There were initial difficulties in obtaining the foreign exchange requirements of this project. Subsequently, however, the necessary foreign exchange has been provided from loans obtained from the Agency for International Development (U.S.A). The United States Government have also given rupee loan out of PL.480 Funds for execution of the First and Second Stages of the Project. The total estimated cost for the First Stage including Transmission Lines and Receiving Stations is Rs. 56 crores and that for the Second Stage, Rs. 24 crores. As the equipments have to be purchased from the U. S. A., the estimates are being revised, taking into account the present cost of execution. The estimates for the installation of 8th, 9th and 10th Generating Units have been forwarded to the Government of India for sanction. On the assumption that the equipment for the Second and subsequent stages will have to be purchased from the United States, the total estimated cost of Sharavathi Valley Project up to high tension bus bars would be of the order of Rs. 85 crores. The major transmission lines and the receiving stations which form part of this project are estimated to cost Rs. 50 crores. When the Project is completed, it is proposed to transmit power at a high voltage to major

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load consuming centres like, Shimoga, Bangalore, Hubli, Munirabad, Mangalore and Mysore at suitable points from which the State Electricity Board will arrange to draw the power up to the consumers' terminals through its own transmission and distribution lines. It will therefore be necessary for the State Electricity Board to incur huge expenditure for the distribution of the Power and it is anticipated that, expenditure to the tune of Rs. 100 crores would be required on transmission lines and distribution system alone.

29. After completion, the Sharavathi Valley Project will usher in a new era of industrial development in the State because of the fact that Hydro-Electric Power could be supplied at cheaper rates to prospective industries practically in any part of the State. When fully completed, this project will have an installed capacity of 890 mW and will generate about 4683 million units of energy, out of which 4176 million units will be delivered to the ultimate consumers after making allowances for losses in the transmission and distribution system. The statistics connected with the progress of this Project are shown in Part II.

Development of Industries: Industries owned by Government.

30. In spite of shortage of power, which is a temporary phase, satisfactory progress has been achieved in the industrial field. The existing industrial concerns have taken up expansion programmes as indicated in Part II. Mention may be made of the New Government

Electric Factory estimated to cost over Rs. 6 crores now in the construction stage. This will go into production in phases commencing from 1964-65. The Porcelain Factory at Bangalore has turned the corner and its further expansion is under consideration.

Mysore Iron and Steel, Limited.

31. During the current Plan period, the following schemes have been completed and commissioned into service:—

(1) Sintering Plant for the manufacture of Iron Ore Sinter from ore mines with a capacity of 80,000 tons per annum. The cost of the scheme was Rs. 42 lakhs.

(2) Expansion of the Ferro-Silicon capacity by 15,000 tons at a cost of Rs. 1 crore. It may be stated here that the Mysore Iron and Steel, Ltd., are the only producers of Ferro-Silicon in the country, meeting the demands of all the major steel producers and other smaller units.

32. The steel expansion plant taken up at a cost of Rs. 7 crores is proposed to be converted completely into an Alloy and Special Steel Plant with an additional investment of about Rs. 10 crores.

Action has also been taken for the expansion of the Pig Iron capacity from 80,000 tons to 200,000 tons by the installation of additional Electric Pig Iron Furnaces.

Industries in the Private Sector.

33. In the private sector, the Radio and Electrical Manufacturing Company is stepping up production of Electricity meters from 1.75 lakhs to

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2.75 lakhs per annum and is also increasing the production of plastic wires, cables, switches, etc. It is also taking up new lines of production of Polyphase Electricity meters, etc. The Mysore Chemical and Fertilizers is increasing its existing capacity for manufacture of sulphuric acid. A new industry to manufacture Cellulose Tri-Acetate is being set up shortly near Mandya in collaboration with American and Swedish firms. The Mysore Lamp Works is stepping up the production of lamps from 39 lakhs to 80 lakhs per annum and taking up new production lines such as glass shells, tubes, fluorescent lamps, automobile lamps, radio lamps, etc.

34. To exploit raw material resources of the State, all encouragement is being given to expand paper and pulp industry. The Mysore Paper Mills has taken up an expansion programme to step up its production from 8,100 to 18,100 tons per annum. The Mandya National Paper Mills has taken steps to double its production. The West Coast Paper Mills has increased its production to 125 tons daily.

35. A letter of intent has been issued to a new venture for establishing a newsprint factory in the State.

36. Two more licences in the private sector for the manufacture of paper and pulp from bagasse have also been secured and the licensees have initiated steps to implement these projects, one in Belgaum and the other in Bellary Districts.

In addition to the above large industrial ventures, the State Government have helped the establishment

of a small-scale factory with an annual capacity of 1,500 tons based on rags, waste paper, etc., and the factory is coming up near Dharwar.

37. To meet the ever-growing demand for cement and also with a view to developing new industrial ventures in industrially backward districts, the State Government have sponsored proposals for starting new Cement Factories at Nagargali, Wadi, Hiriyr and Sedam. The Government of India have already accorded their approval for the proposed factories at Nagargali and Wadi and the remaining two proposals are under their active consideration.

Sugar Industry.

38. Besides the three existing sugar factories in the co-operative sector, a fourth is being set up at Gowribidanur.

Action is being taken not only to effect substantial expansion of the capacities of some of the existing sugar factories, but also to obtain necessary industrial licences from the Government of India to establish at least five to six new sugar factories preferably in the co-operative sector, in the already well-developed sugarcane zones in the State, such as Hiriyr, Mugutkhan-Hubli, Bidar, Kamalapur and other areas.

Aluminium Industry.

39. With a view to avail of the bulk surplus power shortly accruing from the Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Project, the State Government have been actively considering the question of establishing a

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large-sized Aluminium Factory at a suitable location on the West Coast. Negotiations for obtaining Bauxite from Maharashtra have been successfully concluded and proposals from various concerns have been obtained for the plant. They are being examined by the Government of India.

Small Scale and Village Industries.

40. Steps have been taken by the Government to give necessary fillip for an alround development of small scale, handlooms, handicrafts and other rural industries. An expenditure of nearly Rs. 5 crores was incurred on the several schemes undertaken for the development of this sector during the II Five-Year Plan period. Several schemes involving an outlay of as much as Rs. 7.75 crores have been taken up for implementation under the current Plan period to give necessary encouragement for the rapid development of the decentralised sector.

State Aid to Industries.

41. The State Government have decided to establish State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation as a Government Company with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores and with an initial issued and paid-up capital of Rs. 1 crore.

The objects of the proposed Corporation are to extend effective assistance and encouragement for the development of Industries.

Development of Ports.

42. The development of Mangalore Port into an all-weather major port has already been sanctioned by

the Government of India and preliminaries in this regard are well underway. The normal development schemes for which the State Plan provides Rs. 27·8 lakhs are intended to serve the port for some years to come until the port is fully developed. The State Plan Schemes in respect of other minor ports are in progress.

There is also a prospect of securing Yugoslavian assistance of the order of Rs. 120·00 lakhs for the construction of a fishing harbour at Malpe in South Kanara District.

The second stage development works for Karwar Port will be taken up after the results of model studies are known. When the second stage is completed, Karwar will become an All-Weather Port.

Land Revenue Surcharge.

43. The Mysore Land Revenue Surcharge Act, 1961 under which Government are enabled to levy a Surcharge on Land Revenue came into force on 1st April 1961.

It was expected that resettlement operations would be completed by now. Due to delay in the passing of the Land Revenue Code and the nature of work, the resettlement work is still in progress.

Health Services.

44. The expenditure on Medical and Public Health which was Rs. 306·89 lakhs in 1957-58 is estimated to go up to Rs. 731·26 lakhs in 1964-65. The steep rise is due to provision of larger facilities for and expansion of the health services. The Budget for

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1964-65 makes an increased provision of Rs. 36.86 lakhs for Family Planning and it is proposed to augment it if necessary during the course of the year, depending on Central assistance.

Educational concessions.

45. Uniform rates of Freeships have been announced for all the Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges in the State during the current year. Under the Scheme, about 30 per cent of the boys and 50 per cent of the girls in all these colleges will get exemption from tuition fees. In addition, special concessions were also announced for children and dependents of goldsmiths and service personnel during the year. These measures involve considerable expenditure. Liberal fee remissions have also been given as a special case this year enabling students throughout the State to pay reduced tuition fees in Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges, pending examination of the fee structure in the colleges on the basis of recommendations to be made by the Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar. To meet the extra cost, a provision of Rs. 27 lakhs is made in the next year's Budget as the payments will come up only in 1964-65 and there will also be reduction of Rs. 7 lakhs in fee receipts of Government Colleges during the current year.

46. It need hardly be added that expenditure on Education has mounted up in recent years. The expenditure which was Rs. 916.95 lakhs (excluding capital) in 1957-58 will go up to Rs. 2191.50 lakhs in

the coming year and there has been rapid progress on the quantitative side in all branches of Education. This has naturally led to a good number of problems connected with the provision of accommodation, trained teachers, equipment, staff for administration, etc. Government are trying to solve these problems but we cannot forget that reforms depend on finances, for implementation. With the large expansion of Education complaints about standards are natural but improvement of quality means again more funds. Need I add that we cannot demand increase in number, improvement in quality and better facilities and at the same time ask for larger fee concessions and reduction in taxation? It is the tax-payer that has got to bear the brunt of such burdens and striking a balance between the two conflicting interests is the only prudent course to adopt in such circumstances.

47. In the field of Secondary Education, tuition is now free to all students whose parents' income is Rs. 2,400 or below per annum. This measure, which was introduced during 1962-63, benefits nearly 87 per cent of the children in Secondary Schools. From the statistics furnished in Part II it may be observed that there has been a phenomenal increase in the percentage of enrolment of students at Primary, Middle and Secondary levels which is also partly reflected under Collegiate Education.

School Lunch Programme.

48. Five lakhs of school children in Primary Schools were provided with mid-day meals during the

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year. This enlarged programme was rendered possible owing to the liberal assistance rendered by the CARE Organisation of U.S.A. A Provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is made in the Budget for the coming year and, as in other States, the successful working of the scheme depends on liberal contributions from the public also.

Regional College of Education and Training, Mysore.

49. The Ministry of Education, Government of India, have established a Regional College at Mysore to train teachers of Multi-purpose and Higher Secondary Schools in various subjects like Science, Commerce, Mathematics, Crafts and Technical Subjects. This is expected to be very helpful in overcoming the shortage in the number of trained teachers in such subjects.

Regional Institute of English (South India), Bangalore.

50. This Institution which was sponsored jointly by the four Southern States and is assisted by the British Council, was established in Bangalore during the current year. It will train English teachers in Primary Training Institutions as also in Secondary and Primary Schools. It will also advise the State Governments on syllabi and other matters. About 25 teachers have been deputed by the Education Department for the first course which started in October, 1963. The Training Course is of five months duration. This institution will greatly help in stepping up the standard of teaching of English in schools.

State Institute of Education, Dharwar.

51. This institute will be located at Dharwar and will start functioning in June 1964. With a view

to improve the quality of Elementary Education, the Government of India have set up one such Institute in every State. The objectives of the Institute are mainly (1) to give in-service training to the Inspecting Officers and the staff of the Teachers' Training Institutions, (2) to produce literature for the guidance of the teachers, and (3) to conduct investigation in the training of Elementary Teachers.

Sainik School, Bijapur.

52. The Sainik School at Bijapur started functioning in September 1963. Admission to the School is open normally to boys in the age group 9-14 to Classes V to IX, respectively. Admission is made on the basis of an All-India Entrance Examination. The State Government have instituted a liberal scholarship scheme. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has already been released to the institution in the form of grant-in-aid.

Establishment of the proposed Bangalore University.

53. The Committee appointed by Government to suggest ways and measures for establishing a Federal Unitary type of University at Bangalore, as contemplated in the interim report of the 'Committee on new Universities' appointed by the University Grants Commission, has submitted its report.

The recommendations of the Committee are under the consideration of Government. The establishment of the University depends however on assistance from the University Grants Commission or the Government of India.

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Price Support

54. The scheme of purchase of paddy by Co-operatives was sanctioned during the harvest of 1962-63, when the prices of paddy registered a downward trend. Towards this end, Government made a share capital contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Societies and also agreed to make good their losses up to Rs. 2 per palla. Paddy to the extent of 1.96 lakh pallas costing about Rs. 56 lakhs was purchased by the Co-operatives under this scheme, for release of the grain when the price of paddy or rice showed an upward trend. This measure had the desired effect of checking the fall in prices. It had also the effect of preventing undue rise in prices during the lean period. Government have continued the scheme during the current year and have sanctioned further share capital contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs and other concessions.

Consumers' Co-operatives.

55. A target of 12 Wholesale Stores and 240 Primary Stores was fixed by the Government of India for Mysore for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64. The Government have sanctioned necessary administrative and audit staff for inspection, supervision and audit of the Stores.

Rural Works Projects in the State.

56. The scheme for utilisation of Rural manpower was first launched in February 1961 with the sanction of 2 projects in the first series, but the actual work gained momentum during 1961-62. The second

series of 12 projects was sanctioned in April 1962 and the third series of 25 projects, in March 1963. This is a Centrally sponsored scheme with grant and loan in equal proportions.

During the current year, 40 projects are functioning. Actual work providing employment to the rural population is in progress in 32 projects, while the remaining projects are still in the preliminary stage of survey, preparation of plans and estimates, etc. By the end of the current year, the amount to be expended may go up to Rs. 17.00 lakhs and the number of man-days likely to be generated may be 10 lakhs. The main schemes undertaken in this programme are :—

- (a) Minor Irrigation,
- (b) Soil Conservation,
- (c) Afforestation,
- (d) Gomal Development,
- (e) Repairs to Field Channels, and
- (f) Road Works,

and special emphasis is laid on works which help in greater Agricultural production, provide employment and create community assets.

On the basis of the indication given by the Planning Commission, about 25 more projects under the fourth series are likely to be sanctioned for 1964-65 and the financial allotment for that year may be expected to be Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

Minor Adjustments in the Tax Structure.

57. The Planters' Associations in the State have repeatedly represented that the rates of depreciation allowance and the rates of tax and super-tax on

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company incomes under the Mysore Agricultural Income Tax Act are unfavourable to them when compared to the rates under the Madras Agricultural Income Tax Act. They have also claimed that these rates tend to discourage the production of plantation crops. As plantation crops are valuable earners of foreign exchange, the structure of rates under the Agricultural Income Tax Act has been examined and it is proposed to bring certain amendments to eliminate any possible disincentive effects of the tax.

The amendment will also include allowance for deductions on account of remuneration payable to Managing Directors, etc.

58. When the Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1963 was sent to the Central Government for obtaining the President's assent to it, it was suggested to this Government that sales of food-grains made by the Central Government as also the sales of food-grains made by the whole-sale co-operative societies to the primary societies and the co-operative marketing societies may be exempted from the tax. These suggestions were found acceptable and accordingly suitable amendments to the Act are being placed before the House.

59. It is seen that tanning industry is in need of some relief. It is proposed to shift the point of tax incidence to last purchase point and reduce the rate to one per cent.

Schemes of Housing.

60. The State Government is doing its very best to provide housing facilities to its employees. As in previous years, priority is given to various housing schemes and in spite of the limited resources, the Budget for the coming year includes provision for the following schemes :—

House Building Advances :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Non-gazetted Government servants	20.00
Gazetted Officers ...	12.50
Loans under subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.	16.00 (Rs. 9 lakhs Grant and Rs. 7 lakhs Loan).
Loans under Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	26.00
Rural Housing ...	7.50
Loans for Housing Schemes (L.I.C.)	75.00
Police Housing ...	75.00
Construction of quarters for Government servants.	20.00
Rental Housing ...	10.00

Schemes of Housing for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

61. There have been repeated representations for grant of assistance for the housing schemes of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Honourable Members may be aware that Government are incurring heavy expenditure on maintenance of schemes like Hostels, etc., for Scheduled Castes and Tribes and particular attention is paid for the education of these classes. Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by these classes for housing. The Life Insurance Corporation has been approached for the grant of a

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loan assistance of Rs. 1 crore. This will be placed at the disposal of Housing Societies for granting loans to these classes. To enable the Scheduled Caste members to acquire borrowing capacity, it is proposed to sanction to each of them interest-free loan of Rs. 90 for a share contribution of Rs. 100 and a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs is included for this purpose in the Budget of the coming year. The Scheme will of course be implemented as soon as the Life Insurance Corporation agree to give the loan, the terms of which are under correspondence. It has also been decided to subsidise interest on the loan so that the borrower may be charged at 2% only.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Goldsmiths.

62. As the House is aware, the promulgation of the Gold Control Order in January 1963, resulted in hardship to goldsmiths. This Government lost no time in initiating a number of ameliorative measures to alleviate their suffering.

The application for employment from displaced goldsmiths are receiving high priority in industrial establishments and Government offices, and so far 505 displaced goldsmiths have been employed in industrial and other establishments.

Educational concessions like freeships, scholarships, book grants, etc., have been sanctioned expeditiously to the children and dependents of these displaced goldsmiths and so far, 1,103 students in High Schools, 69 in Polytechnics and 183 in Colleges have been awarded various educational concessions.

Besides, 950 acres of land have been allotted to 307 persons for cultivation purposes and efforts are being made to allot land to as many displaced goldsmiths as are willing to take to cultivation.

Training in Engineering Trades such as Fitters, Welders, Sheet Metal Workers, etc., has already commenced in October last for the first batch of 120 candidates. A loan of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned through co-operatives in various parts of the State for assisting goldsmiths. 17 Societies have already started working and of them loan applications of 11 Societies amounting to Rs. 4,10,000 have been recommended for release. Time has been extended up to 29th February 1964 for filing applications by displaced goldsmiths for certification purposes and application forms have been distributed to them through the Tahsildars. The Deputy Commissioners have already taken action to issue certificates to such of the goldsmiths as intend to carry on their trade within the ambit of the revised Gold Control Order. An Officer of the status of a Deputy Commissioner has been appointed to attend to all work connected with the Gold Control Order.

Small Savings Scheme.

63. This State has led in arranging Padayatras which were first held in 1960 in Bangalore, Mysore, Mercara and Mangalore. The Padayatras were arranged again in 1961 in Belgaum, Dharwar, Gadag, Hubli, Davangere and other places. During the current year, the State has taken up the Small Savings Movement in a big way by launching the Defence

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Savings Campaign through the Mobile Post Offices and arrangements have been made to deliver the Small Savings Securities at the doors of the investors. I am happy to mention that as a result of the progress of Padayatras at Gulbarga in the month of January, 1964, the public of Gulbarga right from the common man to the richest, invested about Rs. 18 lakhs in National Defence Certificates, Defence Deposit Certificates, and Post Office Savings Bank Accounts, and 4,000 Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts were presented along with the above mentioned Securities. With the help of the Honourable Members of the Legislature and non-officials and the co-operation of the general public, I am confident that Small Savings will gain further momentum during the coming year.

64. The following figures of National Savings Scheme collections in our State give an idea of the progress in the Small Savings Movement from 1956-57.

	<i>Gross</i>	<i>Net</i>
1956-57	... 4.77 crores	0.94 crores
1957-58	... 5.87 „	1.65 „
1958-59	... 6.59 „	2.22 „
1959-60	... 6.52 „	1.79 „
1960-61	... 7.51 „	2.94 „
1961-62	... 8.49 „	2.51 „
1962-63	... 8.21 „	2.24 „
1963-64	... 8.50 „	3.20 „†

65. An Advisory Board for the State was set up by the State Government in the year 1959 to advise

†Up to end of January 1964, approximately.

Government on matters relating to the intensification of the Scheme in the State. There are also District Advisory Committees in each District. The services of non-officials are being enlisted for helping the Government in popularising the Scheme.

66. The Government of India have also introduced the Pay Roll Savings Scheme which helps the wage earners, and salaried people, etc., to invest their savings without much difficulty by deduction from their salaries at the source itself. The Mysore Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravathi, was the first to introduce the Scheme among its 9,200 employees. Now, there are Pay Roll Savings Groups in many of the factories and offices in the State, though much headway can yet be made.

Community Development. Panchayat Raj.

67. The Taluk Boards and the Village and Town Panchayats constituted under the 1959 Act are discharging functions entrusted to them under the Act and also implementing the Plan Schemes of the Development Departments transferred to them. As the House is aware, a Committee presided over by Shri Kondajji Basappa appointed to make recommendations in regard to the changes required in the law relating to these institutions has submitted its report. The Committee has made several recommendations regarding devolution of functions and powers and provision of finance. The recommendations are under the active consideration of the Government.

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National Emergency.

68. Our State has played its worthy part in its contribution for the National Defence. As Honourable Members are aware, liberal contributions have been made in the form of both cash and gold. Various private agencies have also contributed in the form of clothing and other requirements of our military personnel. The State Government have given several concessions to those who enlist for Defence services. They have also arranged to award scholarships to children of Defence personnel on a liberal scale. Provision has been made for the grant of lands to the army personnel. Along with other States, the State Government also have agreed to depute active companies of the State's Police force, for service in connection with the present emergency. I am sure that in due course young and energetic men of the State will join the Army in larger numbers and take a worthy part in the defence of their motherland. In order to enthuse young men to offer for the service of the country in times of need, the N.C.C. has been strengthened.

National Cadet Corps.

69. Consequent on the declaration of the National Emergency, it has been decided by the Universities in the State to make N.C.C. training, a compulsory subject in the P.U.C. and Degree courses. Government have decided to make the N.C.C. training compulsory in the Polytechnics. These measures have necessarily resulted in the raising of a large number of

N.C.C. Units and an independent Directorate of N.C.C. has been established in the State. Government have also arranged to provide refreshments to Senior Division N.C.C. Cadets at all the parades. The total Budget of N.C.C. is likely to go up from Rs. 27.29 lakhs in 1963-64 to Rs. 67.48 lakhs in 1964-65.

Third Five-Year Plan.

70. By the end of this month we will be completing three years of the Third Five-Year Plan. From the mid-term appraisal of the National Plan, it may be seen that there are achievements as well as shortfalls. So far as the State Plan is concerned, it may be seen that while the progress on the financial side has kept pace with the target, there have been shortfalls in physical targets in certain sectors. Our performance under power and minor irrigation projects, communications, urban water supply, etc., may be considered to be quite satisfactory. The total expenditure on the Plan programme of the first three years is expected to reach the figure of Rs. 140 crores. In sectors like Communications, Minor Irrigation and Urban Water Supply, the outlay has exceeded the five years' financial targets. For the Third Plan of Rs. 250 crores, the State's share was assumed to be Rs. 110 crores. But due to various reasons such as heavier payments towards Central loans and interest charges, revision of pay scales which was not foreseen, lower contributions from local bodies and public enterprises than anticipated, increased expenditure in departments like Education, and late implementation of taxation measures, the State's share may not exceed

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Rs. 60 crores. While the Central Government have been contributing their share and have even helped us with accelerated assistance for power projects, we have been unable to raise resources to meet our share fully in spite of best efforts. Rise in the cost of the projects themselves due to revision of the estimates has added to our difficulty. In the case of power, due to an increase in the installed capacity, the Sharavathi Project itself requires more than 100 crores in addition to the cost of transmission lines. Though a portion of this may go to the Fourth Plan, still the outlay during Third Plan will be about double the amount originally anticipated. The Planning Commission has been apprised of the position and we have also made a suggestion that all projects costing over Rs. 10 crores should be financed by the Central Government. The Central Government have also been requested to liberalise the terms of repayment of their loans to the State so that the State may be enabled to repay out of the returns from Projects. In a matter of this kind, any decision can be taken only as applicable to all States. Meanwhile, as the State's Plan has to be fully implemented, there is no alternative except to depend on a special loan assistance from the Centre to cover the shortfall in resources. The Planning Commission has fixed outlay for 1964-65 at Rs. 47.5 crores with a Central assistance of Rs. 29.7 crores, after taking into consideration the State's resources. This is besides the outlay and assistance for Centrally sponsored schemes. The allocation for Education, Social Services, Co-operation, Minor

Irrigation and Small Scale Industries is no doubt grossly inadequate.

71. Since the amounts allotted for Minor Irrigation, Communications and Small Scale Industries were insufficient to finance even the schemes in progress, increased amounts had to be provided subject to adjustment within the overall ceiling and the Planning Commission have also been requested to give additional assistance. Under Education, provision for expansion of N.C.C. and mid-day meal scheme which are inescapable and involve an outlay of Rs. 98 lakhs, has been shown outside the plan due to limited plan ceiling. For the New Government Electric Factory though a provision of more than Rs. 2 crores is required, only a token provision is made and Government of India have been requested for assistance. There are many irrigation works coming under Minor Irrigation which could not be included. They will be considered as and when additional Central assistance becomes available when we will, as usual, approach the Legislature for supplementary grants. Thus, in spite of our limited resources, we have been investing huge amounts on Agricultural Production Schemes. It is time, we also took up a review of the benefits actually secured from tanks, irrigation wells, pick-ups, etc., and the Finance Department will be undertaking such a performance audit shortly.

72. I now take up the Accounts for the last year, the Revised Estimates for the current year and the Budget Estimates of the coming year.

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Accounts 1962-63 :

73. As against the anticipated deficit of Rs. 275·67 lakhs in the Revised Estimates placed before the House last March, the accounts reveal a deficit of Rs. 208·23 lakhs only as under :—

	<i>Revised</i>	<i>Accounts</i>
	<i>1962-63</i>	<i>1962-63</i>
	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
Revenue ...	9493·43	9181·48
Expenditure ...	9769·10	9389·71
Deficit (—)	<u>275·67</u>	<u>208·23</u>

The improvement is due to overall result of reduction in receipts of Rs. 311·95 lakhs and reduction in expenditure of Rs. 379·39 lakhs. The reductions are mainly due to conversion of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works into a Company and transfer of Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings to the Government of India.

The year closed with a balance of Rs. —17·26 lakhs as under :—

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Opening Balance	+833·50
Revenue Deficit	—208·23
Public Debt (net)	+3041·35
Capital Expenditure	—3179·27
Loans and Advances (net)	—784·06
Debt, Deposits, etc. (net)	+279·45
Closing Balance	—17·26

The House is aware that on account of Capital expenditure, disbursement of loans and advances and repayment of loans we had to resort to Ways and Means Advances fully covered by securities.

Revised 1963-64 :

74. As compared to the Budget the position has improved slightly. An improvement of Rs. 474·57 lakhs is expected under Revenue due to increased collections under State Revenue like Commercial taxes, State Excise and Forest and arrears of allocation of income tax, etc., by the Centre and an increase of Rs. 363·70 lakhs is anticipated under expenditure mainly due to Supplementary Grants obtained for additional unforeseen expenditure or expenditure covered by additional Central assistance. The detailed reasons for variations are given in the Explanatory Memorandum. The year is expected to close with a balance of Rs. —272·87 lakhs as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Opening Balance	—17·26
Revenue Surplus	+ 220·74
Public Debt (net)	+ 3130·43
Capital Expenditure	—3559·70
Loans and Advances (net)	—863·48
Debt Deposits, etc. (net)	+ 816·40
Closing Balance	—272·87

Budget 1964-65 :

75. The Budget Estimates disclose a Surplus of Rs. 7·01 lakhs on Revenue account. The Estimates

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as compared to actuals 1962-63 and Revised 1963-64 are as under :--

		<i>Accounts 1962-63</i>	<i>Revised 1963-64</i>	<i>Budget 1964-65</i>
Revenue	...	9181.48	10386.09	11106.03
Expenditure	...	9389.71	10165.35	11099.02
Surplus (+)			+220.74	+7.01
Deficit (-)		-208.23		

The increases under Revenue mainly appear under :

- (1) Sales Tax,
- (2) Other Taxes and Duties,
- (3) Animal Husbandry,
- (4) Industries,
- (5) Forest,
- (6) State's share of Union Excise Duties,
- (7) Grant-in-aid from Central Government,

and the increase in expenditure as compared to Revised is on account of increased provision made for interest on borrowings, larger grants for working expenses of Industrial concerns, payments due on account of fee concessions made during 1963-64, Expansion of N.C.C. and higher provisions in Departments like, Land Revenue, Police, Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Industries, C.D.P., N.E.S. and L.D. Works, Miscellaneous, Social and Development Organisations, Irrigation, Public Works and Forest. The Capital Expenditure of 1964-65

envisages an outlay of Rs. 3564·15 lakhs including non-Plan under the following heads :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
92 Payment of Compensation, etc. ...	65·45
94 Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health ...	166·90
96 Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ...	319·63
99 Capital Outlay on I.N.E. & D. Works (Commercial) ...	576·27
100 Capital Outlay on I.N.E. & D. Works (Non-Commercial) ...	210·00
101 Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes ...	1608·00
103 Capital Outlay on Civil Works ...	575·30
109 Capital Outlay on Other Works ...	—4·01
110 Capital Outlay on Ports ...	36·30
119 Capital Outlay on Forests ...	14·00
120 Payments of Commuted value of Pensions ...	—1·61
124 Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading ...	—2·08
Total ...	<u>3564·15</u>

Under Loans and Advances, an outgo of Rs. 633·15 lakhs is anticipated and main items are indicated in the Annexure.

The year is expected to close with a balance of Rs. —881·87 lakhs as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Opening Balance ...	—272·87
Revenue Surplus ...	7·01
Public Debt (net) ...	+3017·51
Capital Expenditure ...	—3564·15
Loans and Advances (net) ...	—633·15
Debt, Deposits, etc. (net) ...	+563·78
Closing Balance ...	<u>—881·87</u>

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The outstanding Ways and Means Advance at the end of 1963-64 on the cover of Securities may be Rs. 25 00 crores and it will be necessary to request Government of India for temporary accommodation during 1964-65 to cover the overall gap.

Social Security Measures.

76. Government are alive to the problem of Social Security measures and relief to low-paid staff. In spite of the fact that the State's Budget will have a considerable overall deficit, they feel that these measures cannot be further postponed.

Old-age Pensions.

77. A Scheme for relief to destitute aged people has been prepared. It is proposed to grant a pension of Rs. 15 per mensem to those aged 70 years and more who have no means of support. As seen from the experience of neighbouring States, this will involve the State Exchequer in heavy commitments. Government will give effect to the Scheme during 1964-65. This will cost Rs. 20.00 lakhs in 1964-65 and may go over Rs. one crore per annum in three years.

Family Pensions.

78. The Government of India have sanctioned a scheme of family pensions to the families of Central Government employees. Some of the States have already followed suit and more are likely to do so in the near future. Since the Scheme involves giving pensions to the widow for life and the commitments

cannot be easily assessed, Government are considering whether the existing scheme itself cannot be liberalised or the Government of India Scheme itself should be adopted. The decision of Government will be taken in due course.

Relief to Low-paid Employees.

79. The House is aware that the State Government gave considerable relief to Gazetted and Non-Gazetted staff by two pay revisions and by enhancement of Dearness allowance during this year. There have been further representations for relief. In view of the difficult financial position it may not be possible to meet all the demands. As I have stated earlier the question of liberalising family pension is under consideration.

In view of the cost of living it has been decided to give an uniform increase of Rs. 5 per mensem in the Dearness Allowance to all Government employees drawing basic pay up to Rs. 300 per mensem. This will also apply to employees of Government Commercial Concerns, Local Bodies and Aided Educational Institutions. The grant-in-aid to the latter on this account will be paid according to rules. This increase will also be allowed in the case of whole-time employees coming under Work-Charged and Contingency Establishment. This will cost about Rs. 1.25 crores per annum.

Relief to Pensioners.

80. There have been series of representations from pensioners for increase in Dearness Allowance. Considering the rise in cost of living, Government

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feel that some relief is called for. It is accordingly decided to give an *ad-hoc* increase of Rs. 5 per mensem in Dearness Allowance in the case of pensioners drawing pensions up to Rs. 100 per mensem. This may cost about Rs. 25.00 lakhs per annum.

Ways and Means.

81. As the Honourable Members could see, there will be a shortfall in resources to the extent of Rs. 50 to 60 crores for financing a Plan programme of Rs. 250 crores, due to the reasons already explained. The ways and means advance outstanding at the end of this year is expected to come to about Rs. 25 crores and this can be cleared out of the Securities held in the General Investment Account and the Sinking Fund. For the next two years, on account of the gap created by the heavy capital outlay and repayments of loans, we have to seek special loan assistance from the Government of India. The Government of India have been apprised of the entire financial position.

82. Once our assets begin to yield returns, particularly the Power and Irrigation Projects, the position will get eased gradually. On our part, we should endeavour to increase the internal resources. Before tackling new avenues of taxation, it will be our endeavour to improve the collections of existing taxes, recover arrears of loans, eliminate unnecessary items of expenditure and postpone optional items. The Budget documents including Part II of the speech furnish figures of tax collected in several Departments. It may

be seen therefrom that the progress of collections is satisfactory. I do not claim that there is no leakage or tax evasion. Government are trying their best to plug loop holes by tightening up the administrative machinery. There is certainly scope for further improvement and this can be achieved only with the co-operation of the tax-payers. Though we have to face difficulties which are mainly due to taking up big projects involving heavy outlay, I am confident that with your support and additional assistance from the Government of India we will be able to tide over the situation.

83. The expenditure involved by the introduction of the old-age pension scheme and grant of further relief to pensioners and the low-paid staff, is not provided for in the Budget. It will therefore be necessary to find out resources to meet the expenditure on the above accounts.

84. I now commend the Budget Estimates for the consideration of the House.

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APPENDIX A

The following table shows the progressive increase in State's Revenues commencing from 1958-59
(Rs. in lakhs)

Direct Taxes	Accounts, 1958-59	Accounts, 1959-60	Accounts, 1960-61	Accounts, 1961-62	Accounts, 1962-63	Revised 1963-64	Budget 1964-65
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
DIRECT TAXES							
1. <i>Share of Central Taxes :</i>							
1. Income Tax ...	389.61	407.70	447.08	479.41½	488.73	619.41	555.53
2. Estate Duty ...	13.34	12.66	17.47	22.65	21.72	22.88	23.27
3. Tax on Railway Fares	48.47	53.16	61.37	55.63	56.00	56.00	56.00
Total ...	451.42	473.52	525.92	557.69	566.45	698.29	634.80

II. State Taxes :									
1.	Agricultural Income Tax	102.94	88.62	73.69	58.56	76.16	45.00	70.00	
2.	Land Revenue	472.62	430.35	440.51	450.88	519.96	787.66	782.73	
3.	Stamps	157.54	185.55	190.99	208.56	256.53	325.00	332.00	
4.	Registration	27.69	30.59	32.86	33.75	37.12	47.75	49.98	
	Total	760.79	735.11	738.05	751.75	889.77	1205.41	1234.71	
	Total Direct Taxes	1212.21	1213.63	1263.97	1309.44	1456.22	1933.70	1859.51	

† Excludes grants from Government of India to cover the reduction in Income Tax, consequent upon the changes in company taxation.

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APPENDIX A—(contd).
(Rs. in lakhs)

Indirect Taxes (1)	Accounts, 1958-59 (2)	Accounts, 1959-60 (3)	Accounts, 1960-61 (4)	Accounts, 1961-62 (5)	Accounts, 1962-63 (6)	Revised, 1963-64 (7)	Budget, 1964-65 (8)
INDIRECT TAXES							
I. Share of Central Taxes :							
1. Union Excise Duties ..	218.35	233.35	239.61	263.71	460.04	537.48	545.75
2. Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax ...	133.64	131.01	128.50	135.29	165.73	165.41	179.01
Total ...	351.99	364.36	368.11	399.00	625.77	702.89	724.76

II. *State Taxes :*

1. State Excise ...	308.39	320.01	319.15	288.05	292.84	339.97	348.65
2. Tax on Vehicles ...	268.46	312.91	357.76	459.19	556.43	675.00	570.00
3. Sales Tax on Motor Spirits	68.74	26.71	109.51	869.34	1028.99	135.00	150.00
4. Sales Tax (General)	589.09	650.96	640.11			1022.00	1076.00
5. Inter-State Sales Tax	48.16	40.89	63.03	75.95	92.76	218.00	245.00
6. Electricity Duty ...	55.39	78.67	85.00	147.74	161.90	207.29	241.79
7. Entertainment Tax ...	46.67	64.08	71.70	81.89	102.44	120.11	124.30
8. Other taxes including Sugarcane Cess	71.02	70.78	57.35	29.86	93.97	27.17	177.67
9. Health Cess ...	16.17	15.52	16.72	11.90	19.14	50.00	57.00
Total ...	1472.09	1580.53	1720.33	1963.92	2348.47	2794.54	2990.41
Total Indirect Taxes ...	1824.08	1944.89	2088.44	2362.92	2974.24	3497.43	3715.17
Total Tax Revenue ...	3036.29	3158.52	3352.41	3672.36	4430.46	5401.13	5584.68

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APPENDIX A—(concl'd).

Yield from important heads of non-tax revenues.

(1)	(Rs. in lakhs)						
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Non-tax Revenue	Accounts, 1958-59	Accounts, 1959-60	Accounts, 1960-61	Accounts, 1961-62	Accounts, 1962-63	Revised, 1963-64	Budget, 1964-65
* Net Revenues from Industrial Concerns	48.93	78.74	42.36	65.15	23.53	31.94	6.33
Net Revenues from Forest Department	363.51	392.11	466.33	435.07	435.48	418.96	371.71
† Net Receipts from Road Transport Schemes	44.82	66.10	5.96	39.07(a)	...	...	...
Net Receipts from Irrigation (\$ excluding the grants from Government of India for Plan Schemes and also excluding interest on Capital).	15.37	0.57	3.18	12.82	24.21	20.71	30.01
Total Tax and Non-tax Revenue	344.03	536.38	426.75	318.03	434.16	366.31	348.03
\$ Grants-in-aid from the Centre under provisions of the Constitution.	3380.32	3694.90	3779.16	3990.39	4874.62	5767.44	5932.71
	611.24	600.24	612.16	706.96(b)	684.34	675.00	675.00

Note :—† This does not indicate the net profits earned. This will be available in the Appropriation Accounts of the respective years.

§ With the addition of interest on Capital the net receipt will show a very large deficit.

‡ This does not include grants towards the Plan Schemes, but includes the *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 675 lakhs from 1962-63 awarded by the III Finance Commission.

- (a) This represents working of the concern on cash basis for a portion of the year till its formation into a Corporation. Working results on Commercial lines will be available in the profit and loss accounts and Balance Sheet.
- (b) Includes grants from Government of India to cover the reduction in Income-tax consequent upon changes in Company Taxation. This is discontinued from 1962-63.

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APPENDIX B

Table showing expenditure on some of the Developmental Heads in Revenue Account.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Revenue Head	Accounts, 1958-59	Accounts, 1959-60	Accounts, 1960-61	Accounts, 1961-62	Accounts, 1962-63	Revised, 1963-64	Budget, 1964-65
Education	964.42	1085.40	1247.27	1440.23	1662.47	1870.44	2191.50
Agriculture	...	154.77	173.85	196.45	211.42	316.53	372.58
Animal Husbandry	...	71.87	85.38	88.46	107.69	157.70	214.91
Industries including Sericulture (Gross).	1600.00	1649.28	1781.65	1878.53	1147.42*	988.27†	1087.46
Rural Development	...	159.65	155.37	118.98	146.77	21.36§	7.93
Co-operation	...	59.56	53.06	52.24	61.48	77.87	71.56
Public Works including Civil Works and Irrigation and Grants to Local Bodies (Gross).	667.10	851.11	1232.42	1555.89	1557.42	1716.89	1768.61
Medical	227.60	240.32	308.29	313.86	315.52	349.56	381.91
Public Health	...	131.03	155.25	201.67	451.16	300.00	349.35
Labour and Employment...	...	...	...	38.24	38.86	76.45	64.41
Misc. Social and Developmental organisations.	...	...	...	24.42	25.98	160.01	181.92
Total	3946.50	4402.99	5192.54	5908.97	5726.19	6035.08	6692.14

† Fall due to take over of K.G.M.U. by Government of India and formation of Mysore Iron and Steel Works into a Corporation during 1962-63.

§ Due to transfer of expenditure on Social Welfare Department under Misc. Social and Developmental organisations.

APPENDIX C

Table showing capital outlay on works outside the Revenue Account.

(Rs. in lakhs)

...	Accounts, 1958-59	Accounts, 1959-60	Accounts, 1960-61	Accounts, 1961-62	Accounts, 1962-63	Revised, 1963-64	Budget, 1964-65
Irrigation Works ...	647.98	664.93	892.62	898.51	890.06	1002.75	786.27
Civil Works ...	302.89	400.98	871.68	993.91	794.83	637.06	575.30
Hydro-Electric Works ...	312.44	510.47	813.75	930.50	1187.82	1516.39	1608.00
Industrial and other works, including Iron and Steel Works and Road Trans- port Schemes.	487.30	334.76	475.71	482.60	306.56	403.50	594.58
Total ...	1750.61	1911.14	3053.76	3305.52	3179.27	3559.70	3564.15

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APPENDIX D

Provision in respect of important Irrigation Works.

(In lakhs of Rupees).

Name of the Project (1)	Total Outlay till the end of 1962-63 (2)	Budget 1963-64 (3)	Revised 1963-64 (4)	Budget 1964-65 (5)	Variation between	
					(4) and (3) (6)	(5) and (4) (7)
Bhadra Project	2279.59	290.00	268.00	127.00	+22.00	+141.00
Tunga	253.4	1.00	1.00	10.34	...	-9.34
Nugu	294.23	6.00	6.00	5.91	...	+0.09
Ambiligola	94.86	3.00	3.00	3.14	...	-0.14
Contribution to T. B. Board	13.59	4.00	3.29	3.00	+1.71	+0.29
T. B. Project (Munirabad side)	2716.50	95.00	95.00	60.00	...	+35.00
Kabbini	92.58	10.00	10.00	20.00	...	-10.00
Ghataprabha I and II Stages	935.07	76.00	76.00	53.25	...	+22.75
Harangi	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	...	...
Malaprabha	95.03	18.00	18.00	50.00	...	-32.00
Upper Krishna	29.68	23.00	23.00	50.00	...	-27.00
Hemavathi	0.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	...	...
Investigation of Major Projects	13.69	1.00	1.00	6.00	...	-5.00
Hebballa Project	25.59	4.00	4.00	5.00	...	-1.00
Chickhole Project	27.39	12.00	12.00	10.00	...	+2.00
Lakshmanathirtha Project	9.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	...	...
Dharma Project	69.11	12.00	12.00	12.00	...	...
Nagathana Tank	11.47	1.00	1.00	1.00	...	...
C.O.	...	559.00	536.29	419.64	+22.71	+116.65

APPENDIX D—(Concl'd.)

Provision in respect of important Irrigation Works. (In lakhs of Rupees).

Name of the Project (1)	Total Outlay till the end of 1962-63 (2)	Budget 1963-64 (3)	Revised 1963-64 (4)	Budget 1964-65 (5)	Variation between	
					(4) and (3) (6)	(5) and (4) (7)
B.F. ...	...	559.00	536.29	419.64	+22.71	+116.65
Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal.	88.97	1.00	23.00	20.00	-22.00	+3.00
Tungabhadra Project Right Bank	...	...	...	...	...	...
Distributaries	117.84	1.00	1.00	1.56	...	-0.56
Jambadahalla Project	29.28	11.00	11.00	5.00	...	+6.00
Kanaknala	48.36	10.00	10.00	6.00	...	+4.00
Kolchi Weir Project	36.60	1.00	1.00	2.50	...	-1.50
Hathikoni Project	9.84	10.00	10.00	15.00	...	-5.00
Krishnarajasagar Works	78.30	27.24	21.00	10.00	+6.24	+11.00
Special Irrigation under T.B.P., Bellary	1.08	1.00	1.71	1.00	-0.71	+0.71
Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme	307.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	...	...
Ramanahalli Tank	39.13	1.00	1.00	0.34	...	+0.66
Areshankar Tank	20.91	1.00	1.00	0.18	...	+0.82
Kalaskop Tank	16.77	1.00	1.00	1.02	...	-0.02
Hagaribommanahalli Project	10.59	1.00	1.00	5.00	...	-4.00
Mangala Project	9.22	1.00	1.00	2.80	...	-1.80
Harinala Project	3.14	1.00	1.00	3.00	...	-2.00
Bijur Project	0.02	1.00	1.00	2.46	...	-1.46
Arkavathi Project	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	...	...
Kambadakada Project	...	1.00	1.00	0.50	...	+0.50
Other Projects	N.A.	33.76	91.41	59.00	-57.65	+32.41
Total	...	665.00	716.41	557.00	-51.41	+159.41

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APPENDIX E

Major Items under 'Loans and Advances'.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Items	Accounts 1961-62	Accounts 1962-63	Budget 1963-64	Revised 1963-64	Budget 1964-65
1	2	3	4	5	6
Loans for slum clearance ...	0.65	4.42	2.25	2.25	2.25
Loans to Municipalities for Water Supply Schemes ...	62.74	77.33	48.00	48.53	27.66
Loans to Municipalities for Drainage Works ...	37.59	31.04	25.00	28.21	24.00
Loans to Municipalities for Other Development Schemes ...	1.30	...	5.00	2.00	3.00
Loans to Corporation for Water Supply and Drainage Works ...	3.00	...	0.02	...	...
Loans to Village Panchayats and Local Boards for Water Supply and Drainage Schemes ...	2.26	0.16	10.00	5.00	5.00
Advances to Cultivators ...	189.26	276.43	414.14	556.97	266.66
Advances under Special Laws—State Aid to Industries	7.00	26.48	15.00	50.00	5.00
Loans under Community Development Programme ...	63.49	55.64	71.27	71.27	57.99
Loans to Land Mortgage Bank ...	30.00	40.00	40.00	20.00	40.00
Loans under Coir Industries Scheme ...	1.59	0.47	0.10	0.07	0.20
Loans under Handicraft Scheme ...	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Loans for Cotton Handloom Industries ...	2.43	4.84	1.88	1.88	2.13
Loans for Woollen Handloom Industries ...	1.17	2.24	1.21	1.21	0.95
Loans for Silk Handloom Industries ...	3.45	1.65	0.54	0.54	0.20
Loans for Installation of Powerlooms ...	10.40	4.98	6.00	6.00	6.00
Loans for Development of Small Scale Industries ...	7.52	9.00	3.76	3.76	3.00

Loan to Hatti Gold Mines for Development of Mines ...	25-17	17-26	4-00	24-00	30-00
Loan to Hatti Gold Mines towards cost of Gold supplied	88-00	80-00	80-00	25-00	...
Loans for Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme ...	10-01	8-75	6-00	6-00	7-00
Advances for Trust Boards for layout of extension ...	22-00	10-00	9-00	9-00	9-00
Loans for Low Income Group Housing Scheme ...	70-37	87-58	28-00	26-92	26-00
Loans for Middle Income Group Housing Scheme ...	...	20-00	20-00	20-00	...
Loans for Housing Schemes (L.I.C. Funds) ...	...	...	40-00	40-00	75-00
Advances to Contractors ...	...	...	5-00	5-00	3-00
Loans to Co-operative Societies including House	...	5-41	...	...	...
... Building Societies. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Loans to Urban Societies for construction of buildings ...	2-68	10-71	15-00	20-00	15-00
Loans for construction of houses for Backward Classes	...	2-56	2-50	2-50	2-50
... through the agency of building societies ...	...	...	...	...	...
Loans to Non-Government Colleges for construction of	0-64	4-62	3-00	3-00	3-00
... Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...
Loans for Plantation Labour Housing Scheme ...	0-50	...	2-00	2-00	2-00
Loans for Soil Conservation Scheme ...	...	0-17	1-00	...	1-00
Loans to Primary Marketing Societies for construction	12-05	10-59	33-75	12-00	45-20
... of Godowns ...	...	...	...	...	...
Loan to Electricity Board, for extension of power lines	1-13	2-31	2-25	2-25	2-98
Loan to Electricity Board, for Rural Electrification ...	...	85-85	20-00	60-00	70-00
Loan to non-agriculturists under the Non-Agriculturists	...	...	...	124-00	150-00
... Loans Act. ...	...	0-15	0-26	0-26	4-00
Loans for construction of General Hostels ...	...	...	5-00	5-00	5-00
Loans for Rural Housing ...	10-46	7-49	6-00	5-40	7-50
Loans for Development of Area under T.B.P. ...	9-82	13-71	10-00	10-00	16-00
Loan for the Development of Dandeli Township ...	5-00	4-00	5-00	5-00	4-00
Loan Assistance to Co-operatives for Boat Building, etc.	...	...	...	...	20-00
Loans to Government Servants and I.A.S. Officers	...	...	...	...	...
towards House Building Advances and for Purchase
of Conveyances ...	50-85	69-33	45-83	46-13	54-54

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APPENDIX F

Statement of Balances under some important heads under the Major Head 'Loans and Advances by State and Union Territory Governments'.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Heads	Accounts 1962-63		Balances as on 1st April 1963
	Credits	Debits	
1	2	3	4
Loans to Presidency Corporations, etc.	6.47	12.42	151.64
<i>Loans to Municipalities :—</i>			
Loans for Water Supply	...	...	455.30
Loans for Drainage and other purposes	6.68	77.39	143.87
Loans to Municipalities for other Miscellaneous purposes	7.36	31.04	0.50
Loans to Mercara Municipality	2.16	...	4.42
Loans of Municipalities	...	...	23.38
Loans to District and other Local Fund Committee :—	0.36	...	
Loans to District Boards	1.32	...	16.90
Loans for construction of Primary School Buildings	0.58	...	19.04

Loans to V.P.s and Local Boards for conducting elections	...	4.90	...	1.71
Local Funds	...	0.42	...	6.07
Advances to Village Panchayats	...	0.26	0.31	2.39
Loans to Agricultural Produce Market Committee	...	...	...	1.76
Advances to Local Bodies	...	...	...	2.99
<i>Advances to Cultivators :—</i>				
Loans under the Land Improvement Act (Coorg)	...	0.83	0.45	4.63
Takavi Loan (New Rules)	...	6.63	16.56	87.03
Land Improvement Loans	...	2.45	10.16	39.87
Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists Loans Act (Bellary).	...	2.54	1.13	27.93
Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists Act (Bombay).	...	22.55	41.12	77.90
Loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act (Coorg)	...	0.58	0.26	3.07
Famine Takavi	...	1.30	...	9.91
Tagal Advances	...	0.12	...	169.15
Loans under the Land Improvement Act (Madras)	...	2.28	2.02	0.11
Loans for Restoration of Tanks	...	1.95	...	5.33
Charges by P. W. Officers under T. M. Rules	...	0.15	0.38	17.06
New Well Subsidy Scheme	...	0.99	...	7.97
Development Takavi for Development Area under T.B. Project	...	0.48	13.71	26.82
Advances under Special Laws—State Aid to Industries	...	4.40	26.48	50.62
Loans under C.D.P. and N.E.S.	...	47.59	55.63	395.37
<i>Miscellaneous Loans and Advances :—</i>				
Loan to Gold Mining Companies (Hatti Gold Mines)	...	2.09	17.26	147.57
Loan to Mysore Central Rural Industrial Financing Bank for Small Scale Industries	...	2.90	...	19.00
Loans for Development of Handloom Industries	...	3.24	4.84	23.59

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(Rs. in lakhs)

Heads	Accounts 1962-63		Balances as on 1st April 1963
	Credits	Debits	
1	2	3	4
Woollen Handloom Industry	0.96	2.24	17.94
Silk Handloom Industry	...	1.65	15.29
Loans to Small Scale Industries	1.56	9.00	46.08
Loan for Installation of Power Looms	0.03	4.98	63.88
Advances to Regulated Markets	1.97	6.45	29.47
Loans to Mysore Housing Board (For S.I.H. Schemes)	4.00	8.75	80.04
Advances to Trust Boards for Layout of Extensions	4.27	10.00	65.14
Loans for Low Income Group Housing Scheme	59.98	87.58	363.99
Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	—29.37	20.00	114.37
Loans to Co-operative Societies including House Building Societies	2.02	10.71	65.50
Aid against Flood and Rains	2.71	5.43	57.14
Loans under Soil Conservation Scheme	—65.09	10.59	75.68
Loan to Electricity Board	25.41	85.85	277.65
Loan to Electricity Board for purchase of Pump sets	...	...	90.00
Loans to Co-operative Societies	...	...	17.60
Special Advances to Deputy Commissioners for implementation of Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act	...	...	17.16
Other Miscellaneous Loans	206.40	525.22	419.95
Loans to Government Servants	34.43	69.33	160.80

AGRICULTURE

The First Plan, in general, laid emphasis on food production all over the country. During the Second Plan, although emphasis continued to be on food production, programmes were initiated for increasing the production of other agricultural commodities as well. In the Third Plan equal emphasis on food production as well as on the production of commercial crops has been laid.

The extent of additional production achieved during the first two Plans and proposed to be achieved during the Third Five Year Plan under the several schemes is given below :

RECLAMATION OF LAND BY TRACTORS AND BULLDOZERS

With the help of tractors and bulldozers which were maintained by the Department an extent of over 20,000 acres was reclaimed during the First Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 23.36 lakhs resulting in an additional production of nearly 3,800 tons of grains. Nineteen new tractors were issued to the farmers under the hire-purchase system at a cost of nearly Rs. 2½ lakhs. In the Second and Third Plan also the programme received considerable emphasis. In the Second Plan nearly 40,000 acres were reclaimed by the use of tractors and bulldozers which resulted in an additional production of nearly 5,000 tons of food-grains. One hundred and seventeen new tractors were issued to the farmers during the said Plan at a cost of Rs. 19 lakhs. During the Third Plan 55 bulldozers are proposed to be maintained departmentally and 100 tractors under the hire-purchase system are proposed to be supplied to the farmers.

IRRIGATION WELLS AND PUMPSETS

More than 50 per cent of the total area of the State is in the scarcity zone. The policy of the Government is, therefore, to augment the irrigation facilities. During the First Plan 3,555 irrigation wells at a cost of Rs. 22.51 lakhs were completed, benefiting over 7,000 acres which gave an additional production of over 3,000 tons of foodgrains. During the Second and Third Plan also this programme has received increased attention and the loan amount which was being paid at the rate of Rs. 500 per well during the First Plan was raised to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per well during the Second Plan. With this liberalised pattern of assistance, nearly 4,000 irrigation wells were completed during the Second Plan at a cost of Rs. 229.55 lakhs which resulted in an additional food production of nearly 4,000 tons at the end of the Second Plan. The target for the Third Plan is to complete 12,500 wells and to achieve this, the tempo of work has been considerably increased. Supply of electrical and diesel oil pump sets, which is also one of the important measures taken up in this direction, has received priority attention. In the First Plan nearly 2,400 pumpsets, costing Rs. 25.16 lakhs, were distributed to benefit nearly 8,600 acres of land. In the

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Second Plan 1,705 pumpsets, at a cost of Rs. 25.94 lakhs, were distributed to irrigate an area of nearly 8,000 acres. During the Third Plan increased provisions are being made and the demand for more pumpsets is being met to a considerable extent.

DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL MANURIAL RESOURCES

The First Plan had laid considerable stress on the development of local manurial resources. A quantity of 2.8 lakhs tons of compost was produced during the said Plan benefiting an area of 56,000 acres and resulting in an additional production of nearly 14,000 tons of foodgrains. During the Second Plan nearly 56 lakh tons of both urban and compost manure was produced. The Third Plan sets a target of production of 60 lakhs tons of compost. In the First Plan, to supplement the manures by growing green manuring crops, a quantity of nearly 400 tons of green manure seeds was distributed to benefit nearly 19,000 acres. In the Second Plan 3 lakh acres were brought under green manuring. Demands for planting Glyricidia and other green manure crops have increased considerably with the result that the Third Plan embarks on a programme to cover 7 lakh of acres under green manuring and to distribute Glyricidia seeds free of cost for raising seedlings.

USE OF FERTILIZERS

Farmers have now become fertilizer minded and consequently the demand for fertilizers has increased many folds. As against 63,000 tons of manure mixtures distributed during the First Plan, the quantity distributed during the last year of the Second Plan was 75,000 tons. The Third Plan sets a target of 3 lakh tons of nitrogenous fertilizers, 3.3 lakh tons of phosphatic fertilizers and 13,200 tons of potash fertilizers. The distribution will depend on the allotment of fertilizers to the State.

While supplies were not up to the mark during the first two years which affected agricultural production considerably, the supplies have been satisfactory during this year. The district arrangements are being streamlined to enable handling of larger quantities of fertilizers which are likely to be allotted during the coming years.

IMPROVED SEEDS

By the end of the Second Plan, the target of establishing 56 State seed farms under the Department had been achieved and the Third Plan aims at establishing 50 more seed farms of which 9 have so far been established. As there are some difficulties in the acquisition of land for these farms, the progress during the first three years of the Third Plan has been slow. Five thousand five hundred and seventy-five tons of improved seeds were produced during the First Plan, 8,600 tons in the

Second Plan and an equal quantity during the first two years of the current Plan.

ADOPTION OF IMPROVED AGRONOMIC PRACTICES

To popularise improved agronomic practices, various measures have been taken up like the Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation and the Rabi and Khariff Campaigns. During the Second Plan, an area of over 2 lakh acres was being covered under the J. P. C. every year. Under the Khariff and Rabi Campaigns considerable area under Jowar, Wheat and Ragi was covered under improved agricultural practices. During the Third Plan these programmes are being further intensified and more attention is being paid to popularise dry farming practices in contour bunded areas.

CONTROL OF PESTS AND DISEASES

Special attention was bestowed on plant protection measures. Sprayers and dusters are being distributed at 50 per cent concessional rates to enable the farmers to take up plant protection measures themselves. It is proposed to cover 18 lakh acres during this Plan and to distribute 40,000 units of spraying and dusting equipment at a total cost of Rs. 60 lakhs. An extent of 70,000 acres was treated against grasshopper pest under a mass campaign in the Dharwar Division. About 5,600 units of sprayers and dusters have been supplied so far.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Soil conservation, being a basic step for improving agriculture, especially in dry farming areas, during the Second Plan, an area of 1.65 lakh acres was contour bunded which accounted for an enhanced production of 8,750 tons of foodgrains. During the Third Plan, an area of nearly 2.7 lakh acres will be contour bunded. The progress at the end of the two years is nearly 64,000 acres. The Land Improvement Act has been put into operation all over the State to carry out these measures and the field organisation has also been strengthened considerably to take up these works effectively.

OTHER MEASURES

During the First Plan period practically very little was done for the development of other crops like cotton, oil-seeds, sugarcane, pepper, cardamom, etc. During the Second Plan period, special schemes were launched in respect of these crops and the achievements have been very encouraging, except in respect of cotton and oil-seeds, the deficiency in respect of which was mainly due to adverse seasonal conditions. New area was brought under cultivation of these crops notably under cashew-nut with nearly 40,000 acres; pepper 3,000 acres; cardamom 1,000 acres; arecanut 10,000 acres and fruit crops nearly 6,000 acres.

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AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The two Agricultural Colleges are proposed to be further strengthened to meet the increased demand for Agriculture Graduates and post-Graduates.

There were 5 Agricultural Schools in the State and one more School was started during 1961-62 and four more are proposed to be started during the remaining period of the Third Plan. These Schools are intended to train young farmers in improved techniques of crop cultivation.

The 5 Gramasevaks' Training Centres established during the Second Plan, have been continued during the Third Plan.

OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES

The other notable feature is the launching of the Package Programme in Mandya District where production is expected to go up by 1.13 lakh tons of foodgrains by the fifth year of the programme which means an increase of 60 per cent over the production at the beginning of the implementation of the project. A package programme has been sanctioned for South Kanara District for intensive cultivation of rice. A special Package Programme is also being taken up in Koppal and Gangavathi Taluks in the District of Raichur for oilseeds. The programme for 1963-64 has been completely reoriented to meet the needs of emergency and intensive efforts in all directions are under way.

The target and achievement of additional food production were as follows :—

			Target lakh tons	Achievement lakh tons
1961—62	...	...	2.13	0.60
1962—63	...	...	2.2	1.4
1963--64	...	...	1.0	2.05

(anticipated)

The better performance anticipated during 1963-64 can be attributed to the increase in the allocation of funds under minor irrigation, soil conservation and increased supply of fertilizers.

The overall production of cotton remained low because of adverse seasonal conditions. As against the target of production of 5.85 lakh bales during 1961-62 the achievement was 4.41 lakh bales. With regard to oilseeds, the targets of additional production for the first two years were 73,322 tons and 80,504 tons respectively. The achievements were 55,404 tons and 99,981 tons respectively, exceeding the target during 1962-63. The target for 1963-64 is 85,134 tons and the achievement up to the end of September is estimated to be 56,032 tons.

The yield under sugarcane is expected to go up according to programme, i.e., one ton on an average per year per acre.

The Package Programme in Mandya has made good progress in that 24,000 farm plans have so far been processed, 8,240 soil samples have

been analysed, 960 demonstrations on paddy, ragi and other crops on improved methods have been laid out and 44,380 tons of fertilizers have been distributed.

MINOR IRRIGATION

During the First Plan an expenditure of Rs. 415.31 lakhs was incurred on minor irrigation works which benefited an area of 2,76,753 acres (bringing 16,876 acres under fresh irrigation and assuring water supply to an extent of 2,59,877 acres of existing atchkat).

During the Second Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 673.72 lakhs was incurred which benefited an area of 1,53,400 acres (bringing 41,960 acres under fresh irrigation and assuring water supply to an extent of 1,11,400 acres of existing atchkat).

During the Third Five-Year Plan the total provision for minor irrigation works (tanks including restoration, etc.) is Rs. 850 lakhs. During the first 3 years of the Third Five-Year Plan the total anticipated expenditure would be Rs. 852.40 lakhs to benefit an area of 1,67,934 acres (bringing 49,668 acres under fresh irrigation and assuring water supply to an extent of 1,18,266 acres). The tempo on minor irrigation works has been stepped up during recent years to increase food production further.

During the year 1963-64, a Public Works Division with 3 Sub-Divisions attached to the Mysore Engineering Research Station, Krishnarajasagar, has been formed with the object of carrying on research on minor irrigation and water use. With the help of the work done in this Division, it will be possible to have economical use of water and proper utilisation of irrigation facilities.

IRRIGATION WELLS

In 1946, the former Government of Mysore had sanctioned a well subsidy scheme according to which the subsidy admissible for each well was 25 per cent of the cost of the well subject to a maximum of Rs. 250 per well. To supplement the subsidy, the applicant could also get a loan towards the balance required to complete the well subject to a maximum of Rs. 150 per well. As stepping up of food production was a matter of urgent necessity, the Government of Mysore decided in 1958 that the well subsidy scheme should be extended to all the Districts in the State including the integrating areas. The rules relating to the well subsidy scheme were accordingly made applicable to the entire State and the scheme has been continued from year to year.

In September 1960, a special programme for the construction of about 15,000 irrigation wells was undertaken and for this purpose the normal rules relating to the scheme were liberalised. The total expenditure on account of the construction of 15,000 irrigation wells was estimated at Rs. 4.5 crores. In 1960-61, the Government of India allotted a sum of Rs. 2 crores towards this special Scheme. This amount was spent during 1960-61 towards the payment of the first instalment for the construction of irrigation wells. Under this Scheme, about 16,700 wells were sanctioned far exceeding the target of 15,000 wells.

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The question of obtaining the balance of Rs. 2.5 crores from the Government of India towards this Scheme was under correspondence with them during 1961-62. As it was not possible to secure this balance from the Government of India during the early part of the year 1961-62, the State Government arranged for the payment of the second and third instalments in respect of wells sanctioned during the previous year. The total expenditure during 1961-62 was of the order of Rs. 1.45 crores. The Government of India released the balance of Rs. 2.5 crores sometime in March 1962. The actual expenditure during 1961-62 has been taken as Rs. 1.45 crores. The Government of India permitted us to utilise the balance of Rs. 1.05 crores during the year 1962-63 and it was distributed among the 4 Divisions. This allotment of Rs. 105 lakhs was utilised for grant of loans for 10,500 fresh wells as per the liberalised rules. The liberalised rules which were framed in 1960 were revived and they are now in force throughout the State.

During the year 1963-64, a provision of Rs. 175 lakhs has been made in the Budget. The entire amount is required to meet the commitments in respect of old well works. During October—November 1963, the Centre released a special allotment of Rs. 2.50 crores out of which, a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs was made available for this Scheme and with this special allotment it is proposed to sanction about 2,700 wells before the end of the current year. Out of the total allotment of Rs. 205 lakhs (excluding the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for subsidies) a total sum of Rs. 110 lakhs has been spent up to 31st December, 1963. In view of the considerable demand for loans for the construction of irrigation wells in all the areas, it is expected that the balance would also be spent before the close of the current financial year.

Out of 27,200 wells sanctioned during 1960-61 and 1962-63, a majority will be completed before the end of 1963-64.

Most of the wells sanctioned during the current year are still in progress.

The number of wells already sanctioned and those proposed to be sanctioned till the end of the Third Five-Year Plan would be as follows:—

1960-61	...	16,700 wells
1961-62	...	500 wells
1962-63	...	10,500 wells
1963-64	...	2,00 wells
1964-65	...	2,500 wells
1965-66	...	10,000 wells

Total ... 42,900 wells

Thus about 43,000 wells will be sanctioned by the close of the Third Five Year Plan subject to availability of funds.

If this Scheme is implemented as proposed, about 63,000 acres would be brought under irrigation before the end of the Third Five Year Plan resulting in an increased food production of 42,900 tons.

FISHERIES.

Twenty-one Fisheries Development Schemes were continued under the Third Five Year Plan with a plan outlay of Rs 36 lakhs. A further sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was also given to meet the additional requirements. The Department continued the existing two Boat Building Yards for the construction of mechanised boats, and supplying them to fishermen on loan-cum-subsidy basis. The Department also secured 30 indigenously manufactured 'RUSTON' Marine Diesel Engines and made arrangements to secure 45 Tarpedo Marine Diesel Engines from Yugoslavia. The State has been allotted 34 Yanmar Marine Diesel Engines. The other measure taken to increase the fish production is by the conservation and exploitation of inland fisheries. During the current year 28 lakhs fish fry of quick growing varieties imported from West Bengal were stocked in various sheets of water, thus making a total of 68 lakhs fish fry for three years.

As a result of increased supply of mechanised boats it was possible to step up export of processed prawns both frozen and canned to overseas markets.

The most important development during the year 1963-64 is the setting up of a Marine Products Processing Training Centre at Mangalore in collaboration with the Japanese Government, which supplied equipment worth Rs. 12.00 lakhs and made available six Japanese Experts to the Institution. The first course of one year's duration commenced from July 1963. Thirty candidates—15 from Mysore State and 15 from other States—are under training.

The other important event is the extension of the Indo-Norwegian Project to this State. The Norwegian India Foundation will supply such of the equipments free of cost as are not easily available in India. These equipments included timber working and workshop accessories, Marine Diesel Engines, machinery for ice, cold and freezing plants, refrigerated vans, etc. The Norwegian Foundation will assist in the survey of fishing grounds, training of fishermen in the handling of mechanised boats, setting up of Boat Building Yards with service station, construction and supply of mechanised boats, establishment of ice, cold storage and freezing plants and construction of fishing harbour at Karwar.

Under the Applied Nutrition Programme Scheme, the fish produced in the 5 selected Blocks in the State, *viz.*, Anekal, Mandya, Kudige, Dharwar and Gangavathi, will be supplied to school going children and expectant mothers. The State will in turn receive fish breeding and fish processing equipment and assistance for training fishermen from the

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UNICEF. The programme was introduced in all the five blocks, on the 14th November, 1963.

The Department continued to run 30 Fish Curing Yards, 10 Fisheries High Schools, 31 Primary Fisheries Schools, 8 Ice and Cold storages Plants, the Fisheries Technology Research Laboratory at Mangalore and the Inland Fisheries Research Station at Bangalore. The Fisheries Training Centre at Mangalore trained 30 fishermen during the year. A similar Training Centre at Karwar under Indo-Norwegian Project is established.

The 21 Inland Fishery Divisions continued to enforce conservation measures in the river and reservoir fisheries, coupled with judicious exploitation to serve the Inland Fish Markets.

Work conducted on Induced Breeding of Major Carps at Tungabhadra by pituitary hormone injection was quite successful and produced 10 lakhs of fish seed. Induced Breeding of the Mirror Carp variety was conducted at the Departmental Fish Farms at K. R. Sagar, Hessarghatta, and Neerasagar, and 3 lakhs of fish fry were produced.

During the year 1964-65 all the 21 Schemes will be continued and the Department will endeavour to achieve higher physical targets with reference to finances made available.

The following table indicates some of the important statistics.

		<i>Second Plan actuals</i>	<i>Third Plan</i>	
			<i>Anticipated Targets 1st three years</i>	
Financial Outlay	...	Rs. 43.70 lakhs	130 lakhs	111.92 lakhs
No. of Mechanised Boats...	...	48	150	93†
No. of Fishermen trained in Mechanised Fishing.	12†	400		240
Value of Fishing requisites supplied at subsidised rates.	3.18	15		8.50
Fish seed collected and stocked	...	94.75	300	90
	at the end of Second Plan.			
Fisheries Co-operatives started	...	19	...	25
Loan granted	...	3.31	...	15.44

† Including engineers allotted.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

DISEASE CONTROL AND VETERINARY AID

The State has a network of 534 Veterinary Institutions comprising 19 District Hospitals, 175 Taluk Dispensaries and 340 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries. Fifteen more dispensaries have been sanctioned during the year 1963-64. The Mysore Serum Institute produces all the necessary biologicals to combat and prevent contagious diseases among livestock. Two Clinical Laboratories—one at Belgaum and the other at Mangalore—are under construction and they will be commissioned before the close of the current year.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Mysore Veterinary College which was started in 1958 has become a full-fledged Institution and so far 40 graduates have come out from the College. The present strength of the College is 390.

Stockmen are being trained in Classes run at Hebbal and Dharwar.

LIVE-STOCK IMPROVEMENT

Several Live-stock Development Schemes like the Key Village Scheme, the Poultry Development Scheme, the Sheep and Wool Development Scheme, the Piggery Scheme and the Feed and Fodder Development Scheme are continued.

In addition to these schemes, mass castration of scrub bulls and buffalo calf rearing schemes have been undertaken in the various parts of the State. There is also a network of Artificial Insemination Cents and Sub-Centres. A Centrally sponsored scheme for the improvement of Malnad cattle has been undertaken and is being implemented in the four Districts of the State, *viz.*, Mangalore, Hassan, Chickmagalur and Shimoga. One hundred breeding bulls are being distributed free every year.

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY SCHEMES

There are at present five Milk Supply Schemes functioning at Bangalore, Kudige, Kurikuppi, Hubli-Dharwar and Bhadravathi. Four others at Mangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga have been sanctioned. Loans have been advanced for purchasing milch animals in the areas of operation of the Milk Supply Schemes to give encouragement to the farmers to take up dairy farming as an adjunct to agriculture. Training of personnel in dairying has also been taken up simultaneously so that they may be available in time to man the several schemes sanctioned.

DAIRY PROJECT, BANGALORE

The Bangalore Dairy Project is a major scheme of the State undertaken under the Third Five Year Plan. The UNICEF have given equipment of the value of Rs. 30 lakhs. It is designed to handle 50,000 litres of milk per day initially raising it to 1,50,000 litres during the

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course of a year or two. The Scheme has made very good progress and is likely to be commissioned by the end of May, 1964 at the latest. The civil construction works are almost completed; installation of the plant is under execution; Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies have been organised; three Chilling Centres (one each at Anekal, Doddaballapur and Channarayana) are getting ready; economic milk collection routes have been determined within the milk-shed area of 40 miles; sales-booths for the City are under fabrication; necessary vehicles have been procured; and arrangements have been made for securing electricity and water. When this scheme is completed, it would be in a position to provide pure and wholesome pasteurised milk to the citizens of Bangalore.

HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Horticulture has taken several steps in extending the area under fruit vegetables, plantation crops and commercial flowers in addition to maintenance of parks and gardens.

PROGRESS OF WORK AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The year 1963-64 showed an all-round horticultural progress in the State. The Zoological Gardens at Mysore and Botanical Gardens at Lalbagh attracted large number of visitors and tourists due to the introduction of new specimens of animals and plants.

FRUIT DIVISION

Introduction and acclimatisation and varietal collections of new varieties of fruit plants and the experimental study of different propagation methods, cultural and manurial trials were the main activities of this division. Besides, a good collection of grape varieties including the Italian varieties are also under trial.

VEGETABLE DIVISION

So far 82 varieties of exotic vegetable seeds from U.S.A., Japan, Holland and other countries have been introduced and their performance is under study. During the current year 186 Kg. of vegetable seeds and 4,200 vegetable seedlings of different varieties have been distributed.

TRAINING

Under the small scheme jointly sponsored by the I.C.A.R. and the Government of Mysore, 80 students were trained. Besides, free Sunday horticultural training classes were held at Lalbagh to impart training in horticulture. Horticultural shows and seminars were also organised.

HORTICULTURAL EXTENSION

During the year 1963-64 much progress has been achieved in extending the area under fruits, vegetables and plantation crops like

pepper, cardamom and cashew by supply of genuine plants from the Departmental orchards. The demands for the fruit plants from the cultivators have been considerably met. Apart from this 2,140 kitchen gardens and 18 demonstration fruit orchards have been laid out. The staff of the district have established 60 ornamental gardens in the premises of Government and private institutions.

In the T.B.P. area the Department undertook multiplication and distribution of seeds and plants. Eight hundred and forty-eight acres have been brought under garden crops. Fourteen Demonstration Plants for different fruit crops have been established.

Under the Scheme of Fruit Production an area of 1,895 acres has been brought under new orchards and 1,883 acres are covered under rejuvenation of old orchards. An additional area of 860 acres was brought under Cardamom Development Scheme, an additional area of 1,500 acres under Pepper Development Scheme and about 15,960 acres under Cashew Development Scheme.

FORESTS

The Department has paid adequate attention for the systematic exploitation of the forest wealth consistent with sound forest management to insure sustained yield and supplementing of the natural regeneration by artificial means and for increasing the potential value of the forest. With the implementation of the Five Year Plan Schemes, special stress is laid on regeneration of forests under the various afforestation schemes to build up the timber resources of the State and to meet the ever-increasing demand for firewood by the urban population and industrial wood by the Industries. The following statement gives an idea of the effort made by the Department and the targets achieved in this direction.

Species	Plantations as on 31-3-56	Plantations raised during the II Plan	Plantations raised during 1961-62 to 1963-64 of the III Plan	Total (Up to date)
1	2	3	4	5
	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)	(Acres)
Teak	91,060	30,592	26,514	1,48,166
Fuel and Miscellaneous species	46,324	72,528	93,224	2,12,076
Soft Woods	430	7,622	7,757	15,809
Cashew	3,143	8,362	10,712	22,217
Rubber	530	530
Linaloe	150	865	1,015
Total	1,40,957	1,19,254	1,39,602	3,99,813

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2. During the First Five Year Plan, five schemes were under implementation. An amount of Rs. 7.32 lakhs was spent against the provision of Rs. 8.59 lakhs. Under the Second Five Year Plan, 19 schemes under the Forestry Sector and five schemes under Soil Conservation Group were implemented. The most important of the schemes were intensification of afforestation of wasteland and rehabilitation of degraded forests by the formation of plantations of firewood, timber and other economic species. Measures for the proper utilisation of the forest wealth were also taken up by installing machinery for processing less durable species to render them more useful and marketable. As a measure of protection, 14 checking stations in Belgaum Circle, and 3 in Shikha Circle were established at strategic points to prevent the activities of smugglers. Various steps were undertaken to improve the Game Sanctuaries at Bandipur, Nagarhole and Dandeli. Two Forest lodges were constructed in Bandipur Game Sanctuary and the sanctuary area was electrified. A low dam across the Nagarhole River in Nagarhole Game Sanctuary was constructed to form a large pool of water for fostering of wild life. New roads to the extent of 52 miles were constructed to tap the virgin forests. To achieve the developmental works enumerated above, a sum of Rs. 154.19 lakhs was spent against the provision of Rs. 146.81 lakhs during the Second Plan period.

3. With a view to achieving all round forest development in general and conserving the forest wealth in particular, development schemes costing Rs. 289.00 lakhs under the Forestry Sector, Rs. 71.00 lakhs under Soil Conservation and Rs. 9.90 lakhs under Agricultural Production are under implementation during the Third Plan. Under the scheme Economic Plantations, it is programmed to plant teak in 52,000 acres, and softwood species for match, plywood and packing cases in 12,000 acres. It is also envisaged to undertake plantations of fuel species on a large scale in the drier parts of the State over an area of 42,000 acres under the scheme "Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests". Plantations over 1,000 miles are also proposed to be raised along the canal sides with a view to compensate for the areas submerged under the river valley projects. Measures for the proper exploitation and utilisation of forest wealth are also suggested by opening up interior forests by constructing new roads, by the use of improved tools and mechanical contrivances and by properly processing less durable species to render them more useful and marketable. Under the Soil Conservation Scheme, the areas subjected to soil erosion are proposed to be improved by Soil Improvement Works such as staggered trenching, nalla bunding and gully plugging followed by planting of suitable tree species over an area of 65,000 acres. Under agricultural production, Cashew plantations over an area of 13,500 acres are proposed to be raised under "Cashew Development Scheme". The details of the plantations of teak, softwoods, cashew and fuel and other economic species raised under the schemes mentioned above from 1961-62 to 1963-64 of the Third Plan period have been furnished above.

The gregarious flowering of bamboo all over the forests in the State has greatly upset the workings of the paper factories which depend on bamboo. This has high-lighted the immediate need to find out an alternate suitable species to feed the factories. The eucalyptus hybrid of Mysore State has been found suitable for pulp manufacture. Intensive plantations of eucalyptus hybrid have therefore been taken up in North Kanara and Shimoga forests and every year 10,000 acres are being covered. These plantations will not only cater to pulp industries but will also meet the large scale demand for firewood for other industries such as Mysore Iron and Steel Limited. For the first time in the history of the Mysore Forest Department raising of rubber plantations has received the attention of the Department and 530 acres have been covered so far. Recently, a Joint Survey has been carried out by the officers of this Department and the Rubber Board to find out suitable areas for rubber cultivation. Cultivation of this species will be intensified from the next year in the light of the recommendations of the Joint Survey. Besides these, the Department has also focussed its attention on the raising of Linaloe Plantations as there is great demand for the Linaloe oil in the home and foreign market. So far 1,051 acres are covered and a further area of about 230 acres will be covered during the next year.

4. The Forest Department is making all out efforts to produce timber and other forest produce to the maximum possible extent and to supply the same to the Railways, Defence Services, other Departments of Government, public institutions, and members of the public using timber and raw materials to the important industries in the State. About 22,00,000 cft. of sleepers and 37,500 tons of timber, both Teak and Junglewood, are being supplied to the Railways, Defence Services, Hindustan Aircraft Limited, etc., during the current year besides the offer of about 40,000 transmission poles to the Electricity Board and telegraph poles to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The tempo of supplies will be increased during the next year and it is expected that over 25 lakhs cft. of sleepers, 40,000 tons of timber and 50,000 transmission poles will be supplied. The Paper Mills at Bhadravathi and Dandeli exploit bamboos from our forests. About 10,000 and 90,000 tons of bamboos are being supplied to the Mysore Paper Mills and West Coast Paper Mills Ltd. respectively during the current year and the same quantity will be supplied during the next year also. The major undertakings in the public sector which depend on forests for their raw materials are (i) Government Sandalwood Oil Factories at Shimoga and Mysore and (ii) the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravathi. About 12,000 tons of firewood and 1.800 tons of Sandalwood are supplied to the Sandalwood Factories. During the next year, the supply of Sandalwood will be stepped up to 2,200 tons. About 60,000 tons of firewood and about 8-9 lakhs bags of charcoal are being supplied to the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravathi, to meet their full requirements.

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5. Resources Survey of a large tract of unorganised forests of North Kanara is nearing completion with a view to their being organised and exploited on a scientific and sustained yield basis. Unreserves in South Kanara which were so far being managed by the Revenue Department have been taken over by the Forest Department for management and steps are taken to constitute them into Reserve or State Forests. The above two items are of great potential value and their exploitation, when proper plans are drawn up, is likely to bring in further revenue to the Department. Besides the above, steps are being taken to transfer the District forests, Paisari lands, etc., in charge of the Revenue Department and to bring them under proper management and rehabilitate them so as to earn substantial revenue to the State Exchequer.

6. To open up large areas of virgin forests in Bhadra Valley, construction of a road from Kalla to Mala is nearing completion. This will also bring in more revenue to the Department.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

With the conversion into Stage I in October, 1953, of the 45 pre-extension Blocks of the 1952 series, the entire State is now covered with the C. D. programme with 268 Blocks of which 169 are in Stage I, 80 in Stage II and 19 in post-Stage II. It has not been possible to provide the C.D. Blocks with the full finance contemplated under schematic budget for them under the Third Plan and the programme is carried on as well as possible with reduced funds such as are made available by the Planning Commission.

VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FORCE AND DEFENCE LABOUR BANKS

This scheme was inaugurated in the State with its threefold programmes of production, mass education and defence on the Republic Day last year. So far 5,66,666 members have been enrolled for the Village Volunteer Force and 3,078 Defence Labour Banks have been constituted. The Dalapatties have been appointed and the Panchayats have formed Emergency Committees and chalked out programmes of action which relate mostly to intensification of agricultural production. The non-official and official workers were given training by the Orientation and Study Centre, Mysore. The Bharat Sevak Samaj has organised six District Level Camps and ten Block Level Camps for training Dalapatties and Social Education Organisers. Five lakhs eighty-one thousand eight hundred and eighteen man-days of free labour have been donated, and a sum of Rs. 4,66,106 is also contributed in kind in lieu of free labour.

PANCHAYAT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PLANS

After the declaration of the National Emergency, this scheme was initiated in the State. The scheme secures the active participation of

the Panchayats and the Co-operatives. The rules and procedures pertaining to the supply of seeds, fertilisers, plant protection materials, loans and irrigation pumpsets and such other materials have been simplified for facilitating farm production. The Block staff were trained through a series of brief orientation courses and the instructions relating to these plans have been widely published. Seminars were conducted in all the Community Development Blocks for solving the problems of implementation and these were immediately followed by District Level Seminars. The response to the scheme has been wide and enthusiastic. Almost all the Panchayats have formulated the plans, and are implementing them.

CO-OPERATION

The Co-operative movement in the State is playing a vital role in building up the rural economy. The short-term loan finance made available to ryots by the Societies during the year 1962-63 was of the order of Rs. 18.96 crores. The average membership of Societies and the average share capital per member are 152 and Rs. 43 respectively as against the all-India averages of 90 and Rs. 36. An important concession made in the matter of refinancing the Rural Co-operative Societies is a reduction of their recovery percentage of outstandings from 90 to 65 per cent to make them eligible for refinancing. Further, even in cases of Societies which do not show recovery to the extent of 65 per cent, credit in kind, i.e., in the form of manure, seeds, etc., is being made available to those of their members who have repaid their dues.

An important step has been taken in giving full scope to the local leadership by de-officialising the Co-operative Societies and nominations to Co-operative Societies below the district level have been withdrawn. Even in Co-operative Societies at the district level nominations of non-officials has been discontinued and only one official will be nominated to give technical guidance wherever necessary.

During 1962-63 and 1963-64, 12 wholesale stores and 210 primary consumer stores were allotted to this State. As against these, 11 wholesale stores and 185 primary stores have been organised or re-organised and two more wholesale stores have been sanctioned.

The scheme of Co-operative Farming Societies is being pursued actively and 173 Co-operative Farming Societies; 90 in Pilot Projects and 83 in Non Pilot Project area, have been organised. During 1963-64, 75 Co-operative Societies in Pilot Projects and 50 Co-operative Societies in Non-Pilot Projects have been sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 10.40 lakhs has been provided. An area of 11,559 acres has been already brought under cultivation by the Societies already organised.

PROCESSING

During 1962-63, 20 processing units went into production. There are three Co-operative Sugar Factories which have already started production in the State and the total sugar produced in these in three

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factories is of the order of 43,565 tonnes. These three sugar factories have been recommended for expansion and three more Co-operative Sugar Factories have been recommended for fresh industrial licenses.

FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVES

There are 88 Fisheries Co-operative Societies including one Marketing Union in South Kanara District and another in North Kanara District. The membership and share capital of these Societies are 17,214 and Rs. 7,70,319 respectively. The Societies are mainly engaged in providing credit.

LABOUR AND FOREST CO-OPERATIVES

There are at present 16 Labour Contract Co-operatives with a membership of 1,512, and 28 Forest Labour Co-operative Societies with a membership of 1,564.

Work up to Rs. 5,000 is given to Labour Contract Societies without calling for tenders by the Public Works Department.

Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies are given working of coupes on wage basis at the scheduled rates by the Forest Department.

MARKETING

The total number of Regulated Main Markets and Sub-Markets working at present stands at 80 and 65 respectively. During the II Five Year Plan, financial assistance of Rs. 18.26 lakhs was given to Market Committees. During the first two years of the III Five-Year Plan, a total loan of Rs. 13,20,000 has been advanced to the different Regulated Market Committees.

A new scheme for the establishment and development of Live-stock Markets has been taken up and it is proposed to establish two Live-stock Markets per year.

GRADING

Grading according to Agmark Specification was taken up and was applied to oranges in the beginning and later on to eggs.

During the II Five Year Plan grading of ghee, butter and edible oils was taken up and four Grading Laboratories at Mandya, Bagalkot, Bidar, Belgaum were equipped. During the III Five Year Plan, six Laboratories at Belgaum, Mandya, Bidar, Bagalkot, Sankeshwar and Davangere and four Sub-Packing Stations at Talikoti, Bagamandala, Virajpet and Saklespur have been established so far for grading of ghee, edible oil and honey. Government have recently sanctioned one Grading Station for Bijapur and a Sub-Packing Station for Nalatwad. Action has already been taken to equip the Grading Stations and appoint necessary staff.

The following figures show the quantity of ghee, oil and honey graded :

	Quantity of Ghee Graded.	Quantity of Oil Graded.	Quantity of Honey Graded
	Kgs.	Kgs.	Kgs.
1961-62 ...	4,91,297	...	...
1962-63 ...	15,38,671	46,68	...
1963-64 ...	7,50,125	44,074	1,619,72
(Up to December 1963).			

Under the Scheme for Grading of Agricultural Commodities in Regulated Markets and Co-operatives it is proposed to start 30 primary grading units, 20 in Regulated Markets and 10 in Co-operatives and 3 Supervisory Grading Centres. So far 18 Primary Grading Units and 2 Supervisory Grading Centres have been established for grading of cotton, groundnut, jaggery, chillies, cocoanuts, cardamom and paddy.

In Mysore City Municipal limits grading of eggs is made compulsory under the Municipal byelaws and it is the first of its kind in India. A Departmental Egg Grading Station has been established at Mysore in addition to grading of eggs taken up at Bangalore and Hessarghatta.

The following statement shows the number of eggs graded with their approximate value :

Year	Eggs Nos.	Value Rs.
1955-56 ...	7,30,990	79,797
1956-57 ...	6,28,882	75,522
1957-58 ...	7,00,480	93,795
1958-59 ...	5,84,094	79,168
1959-60 ...	5,77,669	86,111
1960-61 ...	6,91,136	1,94,661
1961-62 ...	7,41,066	1,23,112
1962-63 ...	5,85,848	85,847
1963-64 ...	11,98,521	2,02,572

(Up to December 1963.)

The Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society is undertaking grading of Coorg oranges (loose Jacket Type) under Agmark.

The grading of jaggery has been undertaken and so far 16 packers have been issued Certificate of Authorisation for Grading Jaggery under Agmark.

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The grading of wheat (atta) has been taken up and so far 5 packers have been issued Certificate of Authorisation for Grading Atta under Agmark in the State.

The grading of tobacco has been taken up and so far 3 packers in the State have been issued Certificate of Authorisation for Grading Tobacco under Agmark.

WAREHOUSING

The Mysore State Warehousing Corporation was established in November 1957 with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores. By the end of the II Five Year Plan 17 Warehouses and Sub-warehouses were established against the target of establishing 15 Warehouses. During the III Five Year Plan it is proposed to establish 30 more Warehouses. The total number of Warehouses including the Sub-warehouses stands at 35.

MARKET NEWS SERVICE

The Department has taken up the Scheme for Improvement of Market Intelligence. One hundred and twelve Markets have been covered so far and it is expected to cover 8 more. 8,000 copies of monthly bulletins were published and distributed in addition to broadcasting of market rates through All India Radio.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

SHARAVATHI VALLEY HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

The masonry dam at Linganamakki was raised to the first stage level on the left flank and the second stage work of raising the dam was taken up in the reaches in the left flank. On the right flank, the masonry was raised to the first stage level of RL. 1805 by May 1963 and the earth dam was raised to RL. 1778. The raising of masonry in the spillway portion about RL. 1700 has been taken up during the current working season, to enable building up storage in the reservoir from June 1964.

The construction of Talakalale Dam has been completed to RL. 1705 by the end of November 1963. Balance work to be done is parapet wall and roadway. The work of erection to Gate I in the Spillway Section has also been completed and the second is almost completed. The small earth dyke of 350 ft. length on the right flank is also nearing completion.

The construction of R.C.C. duct along the power channel is under progress and it is expected that this work will be completed by the end of May 1964.

The tunnels, viz., Malali Tunnel (2,125 ft.) and Vodenbyle Twin Tunnels (3,011 and 3,434 ft) along the tunnel are through and cement

concrete lining of Malali Tunnel has been completed and one of the twin Vodenbyle tunnels has been completed and the other is expected to be completed by April 1964.

The water conductor system is practically complete. The construction of the generating station and erection of the generating units is also in a very advanced stage. The laying of penstock pipes is on hand and is progressing rapidly. Orders for the purchase of major equipments for the second stage development like Turbines, Generators, Transformers, Steel for penstocks have already been placed.

The first unit of the Project is expected to be commissioned by the middle of this year and the second unit by the end of 1964. It is also expected that the three units under the Second Stage will be commissioned before the end of the Third Plan period and the two additional units during the first year of the Fourth Plan. The transmission lines work between Sharavathi Generating Station and Shimoga-Bangalore Receiving Station is also in progress. While some difficulty is being experienced in the receipt of transmission line structures, it is anticipated that the transmission line will be ready by the time the First Generating Unit is started.

As against the total Plan provision of Rs. 5,520 lakhs during the Third Five Year Plan, the following expenditure has been incurred:

1. Civil Works—First Stage—

A total expenditure of Rs. 1744.40 lakhs has been incurred to the end of December 1963.

2. Civil Works—Second Stage—

A total expenditure of Rs. 35.05 lakhs has been incurred to the end of December 1963.

3. Electrical Works—

Provision for the First and Second Stages of the Project including transmission line during the Third Plan is Rs. 47.23 crores out of which about Rs. 23.27 crores have been spent up to the end of December 1963. The Plan provision however has to be increased to Rs. 72.15 crores on account of the revision of the Estimates.

BHADRA HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

This Project is mainly an Irrigation Project and the Power generation here is only incidental. The total estimated cost of the Project as per the revised estimate is Rs. 330 lakhs out of which an amount of about Rs. 233.32 lakhs has been spent up to the end of December 1963. The 2,000 kW Left Bank Unit was commissioned in November 1962. The two 12,000 kW river bed units were commissioned in April and May 1963 respectively and the 7,200 kW Right Bank Unit during January 1964. With the commissioning of the Right Bank Unit, the work on this Project has been practically completed and the full benefits are

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being derived. The Power generated at this station is mainly feeding the Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works and the loads on the also 66 kW transmission line between Bhadra Generating Station and Mysore.

TUNGABHADRA HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

Against the revised sanctioned estimate of Rs. 604.20 lakhs, the expenditure up to date on this Project is about Rs. 387.07 lakhs. This Project contemplated transmission and distribution of the power generated from this Station in the underdeveloped Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar Districts. There were considerable difficulties experienced in the earlier stages of this Project. The first unit was commissioned in January 1962 and the second unit during the month of June 1962. The third unit for which orders were placed at a later date is at present under installation and it is expected to be commissioned during the third quarter of 1964-65. Transmission line up to Raichur has already been charged and is feeding a number of places in this District including Hatti Gold Mines and the Raichur Town. The line from Raichur to Shahbad is practically complete and is expected to be charged before the close of this official year. This will feed power to the industrial area around Shahbad and also Gulbarga and Bidar Districts.

INVESTIGATION PROJECTS

Detailed investigation on the Kalinadi Project, Cauvery Valley Project, the Sharavathi Valley Tail Race Scheme, Bedthi, Agnashini and Varahi Projects has been in progress during the Third Plan period. Priority has however been given for the investigation of the first stage of the Kalinadi Project, Sharavathi Valley Tail Race and Varahi Schemes. These schemes are proposed to be included for implementation during the Fourth Plan period. The preliminary works on Kalinadi and Sharavathi Tail Race Schemes are proposed to be taken up during the present Plan period itself.

Detailed investigation for the first stage development in Kalinadi Valley is nearing completion. Investigation for the Supa Dam and associated power house has been completed and the Project report for construction of this Dam which forms part of the first stage development for an installed capacity of 850,000 kW, has been prepared and is being forwarded to the Government of India. Investigations for the main power house at Naghjari as also for the tunnel and Bommanahalli pickup weir will be completed shortly.

Investigations for the Sharavathi Valley Tail Race Scheme has been completed and the Project report is being prepared. Investigations on the Cauvery Valley Scheme and also Varahi Scheme are in progress. Against the total provision of Rs. 50 lakhs in the Third Plan for investigation of Hydro-Electric Schemes, a total expenditure of Rs. 13.09 lakhs has been incurred up to the end of December 1963.

MYSORE STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

SECOND PLAN

A total provision of Rs. 993.04 lakhs was made available to the Mysore State Electricity Board for implementation of development schemes such as Transmission Lines, Sub-Stations, etc., during the Second Plan. Out of this amount Rs. 803.4 lakhs was earmarked for schemes comprising of transmission lines, step down stations, rural electrification schemes, etc., and Rs. 190 lakhs for extending power supply to I. P. sets.

Progress achieved under each scheme during the Second Plan period was as under :

1. *Transmission Lines*

A provision of Rs. 192 lakhs was made to construct 243 miles of 110 k.V. lines, 300 miles of 66 k.V. lines and 210 miles of 33 k.V. lines of which 170 miles of 110 k. V. lines, 90 miles of 66 k. V. lines and 75 miles of 33 k. V. lines were constructed at a cost of Rs. 151.20 lakhs.

2. *Step Down Stations*

A provision of Rs. 234 lakhs had been made for the construction of step down stations and extension and improvements to the existing system. It was proposed to construct 36 numbers of new step down stations of which 23 were completed at a cost of Rs. 80.45 lakhs. In addition many works connected with extensions and improvements to the existing distribution system were carried out at a cost of Rs. 126.72 lakhs. One of the most important works was the laying of underground cables in the City of Bangalore and it is under good progress.

3. *Frequency Conversion*

Against a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 41.26 lakhs was spent and a large area comprising of Devanahally, Doddaballapur, Krishnarajapura, Sarjapur, Nelamangala, Kediganahalli, etc., which were served by 25 cycle system,, was converted to 50 cycle system.

4. *Rural Electrification*

A provision of Rs. 336 lakhs had been made to electrify 700 villages. As against this 789 villages were electrified thus exceeding the target. An amount of Rs. 154.95 lakhs was spent on this scheme.

5. *Power supply to Irrigation Pumpsets*

During the Second Plan it was proposed to service about 7,000 Irrigation pumpsets at a cost of Rs. 190 lakhs. As against this, 8,701 pumpsets were supplied with electric power at an outlay of Rs. 210.38 lakhs thus exceeding the target.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Third Five Year Plan of the Mysore State Electricity Board is a further projection of the Second Plan schemes, viz., Extension of Main

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and Sub-transmission lines, erection of step down stations, extension of power supply to villages and power supply to Irrigation pumpsets, etc. and to distribute power to various parts of the State from the Power Projects like Bhadra, Munirabad and Sharavathi Valley Project. An expenditure of Rs. 355.17 lakhs has been incurred under power and Rs. 155.04 lakhs under power supply to Irrigation pumpsets during the first two years of the Third Plan. It is expected that the outlay on the schemes during the current year 1963-64 will reach Rs. 300 lakhs under both the heads. 532 villages have been electrified and 8,400 pumpsets have been serviced so far during the first 2½ years of the Third Five-Year Plan against a target of 700 villages and 8,000 pumpsets.

The following is the list of High Tension Sub-Stations that were serviced during the Third Five-Year Plan period so far.

(1) Mandya	...	...	4.00 MVA
(2) Bangalore	...	...	6.00 MVA
(3) Doddaballapur	...	...	10.00 MVA
(4) Chamarajanagar	...	...	2.00 MVA
(5) Harapanahally	...	...	1.00 MVA
(6) Vijayapuri	...	...	0.75 MVA
(7) Kolar	...	...	5.00 MVA
(8) Sindhanoor	...	...	2.00 MVA
(9) Hubli	...	...	1.00 MVA
(10) Maski	...	...	1.00 MVA
(11) K. K. Pur	...	...	1.00 MVA
(12) Madhugiri	...	...	1.50 MVA
(13) Raichur	...	...	2.00 MVA
(14) Bagepally	...	...	1.00 MVA

During the current year the following important policy decisions were taken by the Board and the Government:

(1) Enhancing the target of servicing irrigation pumpsets from 8,000 to 21,000 during the Plan period.

(2) Liberalising the scheme of issue of Irrigation pumps on Hire Purchase System.

(3) Lifting all the restrictions on the use of electricity by domestic lighting, commercial lighting, street lights, etc., which were in force due to National Emergency consequent on slight improvement in the power position by the commissioning of the generators at Bhadra and Munirabad Generating Stations.

(4) Uniform tariff for Hydel and Diesel Power consumers.

To relieve the power shortage in the State to some extent, the Board has purchased two gas turbine generating sets of 10 Megawatts capacity each and the same are being installed at Bangalore. The sets are expected to be commissioned by the end of March 1964.

INDUSTRIES

PUBLIC SECTOR

ELECTRIC MOTORS AND TRANSFORMERS.

One of the major expansion schemes that was taken up for implementation on a priority basis was in the New Government Electric Factory. This expansion scheme which is being implemented in this State-owned undertaking in the outskirts of Bangalore in collaboration with the well-known firm A.E.G. of West Germany, envisages the stepping up of the capacity of production of Transformers to 6 lakhs K.V.A., in sizes up to 20 thousand K.V.A. in voltages up to 132 k V. ; Electric Motors to 4 lakh H P., from fractional H. P. motors to 1,500 H. P., Switches, Switch Boards and Distribution Boards, etc., of an aggregate value of Rs. 85 lakhs per annum. The investment programme on this scheme envisages an outlay of about Rs. 7 crores and is in the final stages of implementation.

The Factory is expected to produce about 10,000 K.V.A. Transformers of different capacities and Rs. 22 lakhs worth of Switch Boards and Switch Gear Components during the year 1964-65.

ELECTRO-PORCELAIN

Further diversification and expansion work was taken up in the Government Porcelain Factory after successfully completing the initial targeted production capacity of 2,500 tons per annum of High Tension Insulators in technical collaboration with Messrs. N.G.K. of Japan. To meet the growing demand for the H.T. Insulators as a result of great accent on the generation and distribution of electric power throughout the country, a scheme to step up the present capacity of 2,500 tons of Electro-Porcelain to 5,000 tons per annum with a new agreement with Messrs. N. G. K. of Japan at an estimated cost of Rs. 96.50 lakhs is under consideration. Two allied new schemes for the manufacture of Malleable Castings and Forged Pins. involving an outlay of Rs. 28.50 lakhs, have already been taken up for implementation during the current Plan. A new project to take up the manufacture of Silicon carbide and Grinding tools at estimated capital outlay of Rs. 3 crores is currently under the active consideration of the Government.

PRIVATE SECTOR

Important schemes of expansion have also been taken up in the following Government Aided Industrial Concerns:—

THE RADIO AND ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD., BANGALORE.

The Radio and Electrical Manufacturing Company, Limited, Bangalore, which is one of the outstanding Government aided Companies in which the State has invested a sum of Rs. 25.50 lakhs is engaged in the production of Radio Receivers, P.V.C. Cables, electricity meters and

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has undertaken an expansion programme to step up production of Electricity meters from the existing level of 1,70,000 to 2,75,000 per annum, and of increasing the production of plastic wires and cables and Board Switches and besides taking up new lines of production of Poly phase Electricity Meters, Capacitors, Loud Speakers and Transistor Radio Receivers.

CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS

The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., located at Belagula, one of the earliest Factories established in this line of manufacture in the State in 1937, for the manufacture of Ammonium Sulphate, Superphosphate and other fertilisers under the active assistance of Government, has also taken up an expansion programme to step up the existing capacity of Sulphuric Acid. Plant and Machinery required for the 50 tons per day Sulphuric Acid Plant and, a fully mechanised Super Phosphate Plant of a capacity of 20,000 tons per annum have been received. The erection of the Sulphuric Acid Plant is expected to be completed by the end of March 1964. Action is also initiated by this concern to take effective steps to establish production capacities for the manufacture of caustic soda and chlorine for which necessary industrial licences have already been given.

CELLULOSE TRI-ACETATE

A new project, with American and Swedish collaboration, to manufacture cellulose tri-acetate to feed the public sector Raw Film Factory at Ooty and cellulose acetate suitable for producing moulding powders for the Plastic Industry has been taken up. This new project in which both the Mysore Government and the Mysore Sugar Company among others are participating envisages a production capacity of 1,200 tons of cellulose tri-acetate and 2,000 tons of cellulose acetate. The project which is estimated to cost a little over Rs. 4 crores is expected to be commissioned by the middle of 1965 in the proposed location near Mandya. The Company has been registered and the First Board has also been constituted.

ELECTRIC LAMPS

The Mysore Lamp Works in which Government have been participating both in equity capital as well as management, has also undertaken an expansion scheme involving an outlay of about Rs. one crore. This programme covers, besides stepping up of present production of G.L.S. lamps from 39 lakhs to 50 lakhs per annum, taking up of new production lines, such as glass, shells, tubes, fluorescent lamps, automobile lamps, telephone switch board lamps, photo flash lamps, cycle dynamo, torch and radio lamps, mercury vapour lamps, etc.

THE MYSORE PAPER MILLS

The Mysore Paper Mills which has been in production since 1938 and in which Government have participated both in the Equity Capital and Management have been assisted in securing the financial assistance both from the National and International Financial Institutions to implement its expansion scheme involving an outlay of over Rs. three crores for stepping up the licensed capacity of paper production from 8,100 to 18,100 tons per annum.

THE MANDYA NATIONAL PAPER MILLS

The Mandya National Paper Mills, which is located in Balagula, and which is one of the premier industrial ventures manufacturing paper and pulp with bagasse as the raw material, have taken steps to double the current daily capacity of 35 tons to 70 tons.

THE WEST COAST PAPER MILLS

The West Coast Paper Mills, located at Dandeli in the heart of the rich Kanara bamboo forests, have been increasing their production year by year. The factory, to start with, was producing 60—90 tons of paper per day and the present daily rate of production is reported to be about 125 tons.

CEMENT INDUSTRY

To exploit the rich lime stone deposits in the State, the State Government have been extending all possible assistance to increase the manufacturing capacity of cement in the State. There are three Cement Factories in the State working at Bagalkot, Shahabad and Bhadravati. A fourth Cement Factory at Annasandra in Tunkur District lately established with foreign collaboration has been in production for the last two years. The State Government have participated in equity capital of this project and steps have already been initiated to double the present installed capacity.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Mysore is one of the important regions in the country for the rapid development of the sugar industry. Of the existing eight working factories, three have been developed under the active assistance of the Government under the Co-operative Sector. These three Co-operative Sugar Factories are in production at Kampli, Pandavapur and at Sankeshwar.

TEXTILES—SPINNING.

One of the leading consumer industries in the State is Cotton Textiles. As on 1st January 1963, it is reported by the Textile Commissioner Government of India, that the State had a spindleage of 4,88,228 and loomage of 4,998. In the 3rd Plan, an additional spindleage of 2,18,000 has been obtained both for establishing new spinning units and for expanding some of the existing uneconomic units. A spindleage of

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1,44,000 has been allotted to 12 new units to be established in the private sector, at the rate of 12,000 spindles each. A spindleage of 48,000 has been allotted to 4 new units to be established in co-operative sector at the rate of 12,000 spindles each. A total spindleage of 26, 00 has been granted to the existing units for purposes of balancing and expansion.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

One of the important measures initiated for the development of Small Scale Industries was the establishment of Industrial Estates. During 1958, Government sanctioned the construction of 171 worksheds of several types at an aggregate cost of Rs. 63.78 lakhs, in eight industrial estates located at Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli, Belgaum, Harihar, Mangalore, Gulbarga and Ramanagaram. In addition to these Industrial Estates, 30 new Industrial Estates were sanctioned during 1962 to be taken up during the Third Five-Year Plan period. Further, 19 development areas have also been sanctioned to be taken up during the Third Five-Year Plan period. Out of these 30 Industrial Estates, the Industrial Estate at Jamkhandi which had been sanctioned during the fag end of the Second Plan period could not be started, as proper site could not be secured. The same has been taken over for construction along with other newly sanctioned estates during the current Plan period. Sanction for the construction of five Rural Industrial Estates at Kodamhalli, Harnahalli, Sirigere, Kamatgi and Nidagundi has also been accorded and action for acquiring suitable sites has also been initiated.

It was proposed to take up the construction of ten Industrial Estates at Jamkhandi, Bijapur, Chickmagalur, Kolar Gold Fields, Dandeli, Tumkur, Bellary, Mandya, Mercara and Shiralkoppa during 1962-63. As suitable sites were not readily available, the construction work at Jamkhandi, Bijapur, Mercara, Bellary, Shiralkoppa, K. G. F. and Chickmagalur could not be taken up during 1962-63. As sites have now been secured at these places, the work has been taken up during the current year (1963-64). For the remaining sanctioned Industrial Estates, viz., at Dandeli, Mandya and Tumkur, attempts are being made to secure suitable sites.

Other activities were in the direction of giving training to artisans in Model Carpentry and Smithy Centres, giving of financial assistance to Industrial Co-operatives and Small Scale Industrialists, etc. The total expenditure in the Second Five Year Plan was to the tune of Rs. 125.178 lakhs as against the Plan provision of Rs. 107.68 lakhs, the excess expenditure having been met by reappropriation.

During the Third Five year Plan, main items of work appended to were training of 480 artisans in Model Carpentry and Smithy Centres, giving financial assistance to industrial co-operatives, starting of raw material depots, starting of centres for retanning and re-rolling of bark tanned leather, starting of training-sum-servicing centres, and giving

block loans to small scale industries. The total expenditure during the first three years would be of the order of about Rs. 90 lakhs as against the target of about Rs. 103 lakhs.

During the next year, all the schemes excepting those for the manufacture of bicycles, Ceramic Cottage Industries Centre and the Quality Marking Scheme are to be continued.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

As against the total loomage of about 1,05,000 cotton handlooms, 16,00 woollen handlooms and 8,000 silk handlooms, 84,235 cotton handlooms, 15,683 woollen handlooms and 6,072 silk handlooms were brought under the co-operative fold as a result of several handloom development schemes undertaken in the State.

Five hundred and eighty-six handloom weavers' co-operative societies, 156 sales depots, 63 small dye houses were organised. Further four pattern making factories, two calendering and milling plants and 14 housing colonies with about 700 houses for weavers were sanctioned. Improved equipments worth about Rs. 10 lakhs were given. The total expenditure was of the order of Rs. 197.503 lakhs during the Second Five Year Plan as against the provision of Rs. 182.4 lakhs, the excess expenditure having been met by reappropriation.

During the Third Five Year Plan, the total expenditure during the first three years would be about Rs. 78.298 lakhs as against the budget provision of Rs. 58.120 lakhs. Giving of rebate on the sale of handloom cloth, financial assistance to Sales Depots, contribution towards share capital of Industrial Co-operative Bank, Training Centre at Bijapur, Collective Weaving Centre at Banhatti, Dye Houses at Hubli and Bangalore assistance to Apex Societies, opening of Inter-State Depots one at Goa, and the other at Pandavapur for marketing of cotton and woollen goods, are some of the important schemes taken up.

During the next year, the same schemes are to be continued at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 lakhs.

POWERLOOM SCHEMES

The scheme was a Centrally sponsored plan programme during the Second Five Year Plan. During the Third Five Year Plan, the scheme is treated as outside the Plan ceiling, but eligible for Central assistance. 2,000 Powerlooms have been allotted to 214 Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies. Of these, 1,630 Powerlooms are erected and 840 are commissioned. An amount of Rs. 49.806 lakhs was spent during the Second Five Year Plan as against the Plan provision of Rs. 153.46 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 27.106 lakhs is likely to be the total expenditure during the first three years of the Third Five Year Plan as against the plan provision of Rs. 19.38 lakhs.

HANDICRAFTS SCHEMES

During the Second Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 21.42 lakhs was made and an expenditure of Rs. 33.285 lakhs has been incurred, the

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excess expenditure having been met by reappropriation. Thirty-one handicrafts societies, engaged in the production of several types of handicrafts, have been granted loans to the extent of Rs. 3.42 lakhs and grant of Rs. 1.19 lakhs. In addition, 12 Handicrafts Co-operative Societies have been given a grant to the tune of Rs. 1.89 lakhs for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Six Handicrafts Emporia were started in addition to the Arts and Crafts, Emporium at Bangalore and a Show Room at Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore and one Show Room at Channarayana. Four Training Centers were started for training craftsmen in Pile Carpets, Mat Weaving Dyeing and Printing, Dolls and Toys making, etc.

In the Third Five-Year Plan, the total expenditure during the first three years has been to the extent of Rs. 1,526 lakhs as against the Plan provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. Recently, Government have accorded sanction to formation of the Mysore State Handicrafts Development Corporation as a private limited Joint Stock Company owned by Government which would take over all the existing Emporia and Show Rooms under its unified control from 1st April 1964 and run these Emporia on commercial lines.

COIR INDUSTRY

A sum of Rs. 1.213 lakhs was spent during the Second Five-Year Plan for the development of the Coir Industry. During this period, 22 primary Coir Societies were organised to canalise credit, technical and other assistance and also to take up production on a rational basis.

At Present about 30 Coir Societies are working in various parts of the State. During the three years of the Third Five year Plan, the total expenditure is Rs. 5.453 lakhs as against Rs. 5.59 lakhs on several schemes which include giving financial assistance to Coir Co-operative Societies, starting of Central Marketing Society, work in connection with the starting of three mechanised units for the manufacture of bristles and mattress coir fibre and Coir Emporia.

Two licences have also been issued to start two factories for manufacturing rubberised Coir products. One factory has been coming up and the other is likely to come up soon.

RURAL INDUSTRIES PROJECTS

Two Pilot Projects have been started during 1963-64, one at Tumkur and another at Dharwar for intensive development of small industries in rural areas. The object of starting these pilot schemes is to achieve an integrated development of rural industries in the areas concerned, to raise the standards of living and technical skill of the artisans and thus to ease the rural unemployment problem and also to see, how best these industries could be developed without perpetuating traditional methods but improving production by introducing "Intermediate Technology" as far as possible. With this end in view, it is necessary to

exploit the local talent and develop village and small industries by utilising the available resources with the assistance of the several All India Boards, through a Centrally organised functional agency.

An additional provision of Rs. 40 lakhs is available during the remaining period of the Third Plan to be met by the Planning Commission outside the State Plan provision.

STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES

Since the States' Reorganisation, *i.e.*, during the period from 1st November 1956 to December 1963, 210 applications were received for financial assistance under State Aid to Industries Act. One hundred and seven applications were sanctioned giving a loan of Rs. 55,31,354. Seventeen cases for a total amount of Rs. 1,43,000 are pending disposal.

Besides the cash advances, Government have offered Bank Guarantees to the tune of Rs. 55,35,000 for eight Industrial Concerns.

MYSORE STATE INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK

With a view to implementing the Scheme of Rural industrialisation, the Mysore Central Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank was started during the year 1952 in the old Mysore State. Due however, to constitutional and working limitations of the Bank, and since the necessity was felt for channelising all industrial loans received from the Reserve Bank of India for weavers' society and Government loans earmarked for development of industries in the State through one Federal Financing Agency, the Bank was re-organised in June 1963 and named the "Mysore State Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bangalore," with a full time President of the status of a Joint Director of Industries and Commerce and a Board of Directors, nominated by Government for three years in the first instance.

At the District level, District Industrial Co-operative Banks are being organised which would derive the funds from the Central agency and afford loan facilities to rural artisans and small scale industrialists. In respect of seven districts, the banks have already been set up. In respect of nine districts, the banks have been registered and in three districts registration proposals are awaited.

ARTISAN TRAINING INSTITUTES

The several Cottage industries Centres functioning in the old Mysore area and also in the integrated areas were brought under an unified control with a common syllabus to train artisans in carpentry, smithy, leather, stitching, sandwood carving and wood carving, etc., with a course of two years, including practical training for a period of six months on production methods. There were 20 such Artisan Training Institutes spread over the various districts of the State. Two more institutes have been started at Hunsur and Bagalkot. The number of artisans trained during the last three years is as follows:—

(i) 1960-61	1,675
(ii) 1961-62	1,742
(iii) 1962-63	2,285

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After completion of training, successful candidates are awarded certificates and tools kits worth Rs. 200 each, of which 50 per cent is treated as subsidy.

Eight Training-cum-Production Centres have been functioning in addition to 22 Artisan Training Centres and they impart higher Training for the trainees of the Artisan Institutes.

The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore which is the premier training-cum-production Institute, continued to work as before.

LICENCES UNDER THE INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951

During the period of three years from 1961-62 to 1963-64, 261 applications were forwarded to the Government of India, of which 116 were for starting new industries, 84 for the expansion of existing industries, 22 for manufacture of new articles in the existing industries, 2 for carrying on business of manufacture of scheduled articles, and 7 for change of location.

During the above period, 49, licences were granted, and in 8 cases no licence was considered necessary, 2 were withdrawn and 174 cases were pending with the Government of India.

THE MYSORE IRON AND STEEL LTD.

During the First and Second Plan periods, the following Development schemes were completed and commissioned into production :

1. Two Electric Pig Iron Furnaces with an installed capacity of 60,000 tons per annum and a Slag Granulation Plant for the manufacture of Slag Cement with a capacity of 18,000 tons per annum were commissioned. The total cost of this scheme was Rs. 116 lakhs.

2. A Cast Iron Spun Pipe Plant with a capacity of 17,000 tons per annum for the manufacture of pipes ranging from 3 inches to 6 inches was completed and commissioned into operation. The cost of this scheme was Rs. 49 lakhs.

During the Third Plan period, the following schemes were completed and commissioned into service :

1. Sintering Plant for the manufacture of Iron Ore Sinter from ore fines with a capacity of 80,000 tons per annum. The cost of the scheme was Rs. 42 lakhs.

2. Expansion of the Ferro-Silicon capacity by 15,000 tons at a cost of Rs. 1 crore. It may be stated here that the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited are the only producers of Ferro-Silicon in the country, meeting the demands of all the major steel producers and other smaller units.

In addition to the Sintering Plant and Ferro-Silicon expansion already completed during Third Plan, the Mysore Iron and Steel

Limited have now under implementation an expansion of the steel capacity by 1,00,000 tons at an estimated cost of Rs. 7 crores. This scheme was sanctioned at the end of the Second Plan and is to be completed during the current year.

GOVERNMENT SANDALWOOD OIL FACTORIES, MYSORE AND SHIMOGA

The Sandalwood Oil business experienced acute slump during the year 1962-63 and it is gradually recovering during the current year. The production had to be regulated and only a quantity of 61,433 Kgs. of oil was produced during the year 1962-63 as against 89,585 Kgs. during the previous year. There is improvement in production during the current year.

The sale of sandalwood oil suffered a severe setback during 1962-63 as already indicated and so the price of the oil had to be reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 145 per Kg. This reduction had to be effected to overcome the competition from the synthetic oil.

The Sandalwood Oil Factory, Shimoga, was fully equipped to convert the Crude oil to clean oil and sale of sandalwood oil is now effected directly from that Factory.

The boilers at Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore, are proposed to be replaced by modern boilers and orders have been placed for the supply of two boilers. They are expected to be received during the year 1964-65.

GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY

There has been a steady improvement in production year after year as can be seen from the figures furnished below :—

			Tons
1958-59	...	...	940
1959-60	...	...	1,051
1960-61	...	...	1,273
1961-62	...	...	1,335
1962-63	...	...	1,675
1963-64	...	...	1,328

(Up to end of December 1963.)

Sales of the products of the Factory have increased and reached the level of a Crore of rupees during 1962-63. The Factory is also exporting its products to the Foreign countries and last year the exports were of the value of Rs. 68,927 and it is expected to reach a lakh of rupees during the current year.

The Factory faced serious difficulties to get the required quantity of imported raw materials. With a view to earn sufficient Foreign Exchange for the import of raw materials, the Factory undertook export of Hydrogenated and Raw Groundnut oil valued at Rs. 17.6 lakhs during the year.

It is proposed to instal a *Mazzoni* unit for increasing the production of the Factory to 6,000 tons.

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MINES AND GEOLOGY

PLAN SCHEME

II FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Plan provision	...	Rs. 7,77,700	
Expenditure	...	Rs. 7,63,556	98%

The following were the important schemes under the II Five Year Plan:

- (a) Investigation for Sulphide ore in Chitaldrug District;
- (b) Investigation for Iron ore in the West Coast areas of the State.

The investigation under sulphide scheme has been helpful in proving the reserves of Iron Pyrites at about 2 million tons near Ingaldhal, Chitradurga District.

Under the Second Scheme, Survey and Prospecting was conducted in parts of South Kanara, North Kanara and Shimoga Districts, resulting in location of Iron ore deposits estimated at 90 million tons, within a distance of 50-60 miles from the West Coast Ports of the State.

III FIVE-YEAR PLAN

		Rs.
Plan provision	...	25,00,000
Provision for two years	...	12,00,500
Expenditure for two years	...	12,03,100

Under the Plan programme the Department has taken up for execution, seven new schemes besides the two continuation schemes with a view to locate and assess the deposits of selected minerals like Limestone, Fuller's Earth, Bauxite, Heavy minerals, Kyanite, Sillimanite and Gold.

During the first two years of the III Plan period, the following mineral deposits have been located and their reserves assessed:—

- (1) Iron ore ... About 200 million tons of marketable grade.
- (2) Limestone ... About 600 million tons
- (3) Fuller's Earth ... About 1 million tons

These investigations have been helpful for formulating schemes for setting up additional cement factories, Iron and Steel Plants and also export trade.

All these schemes will be continued during remaining period of the III Five-Year Plan programme.

Activities outside the Plan items:—

There was considerable increase in the output and export of iron ore in the State, which reached a quantity of about 2.5 million tonnes

this year as against 1.8 million tonnes for the preceding year. Despite the reduction in prices offered by the foreign buyers, the trade continues to be on the increase.

BOARD OF MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

The Board of Mineral Development formed to facilitate the exploitation of the mineral resources of the State maintained sustained progress and its activities indicated a steady line of all-round improvement. The main lines of business activity are (a) its undertaking with the M.M.T.C. New Delhi, which has the monopoly of Iron ore export, for supplying iron ore for export, marketing of which fetches valuable foreign exchanges so essentially required by the country for development and defence purposes, (b) and the production and sale of important minerals, particularly Manganese. Firm contracts have been entered into with M.M.T.C., for supplies of 4.75 lakhs tonnes of Iron ore for 1963-64 season (and partly in 1964-65). Contract has been finalised for the export of 1 lakh tons of Manganese from Western parts.

The tonnage production of minerals was 5.2 lakh tons for 1962-63 against 3.8 lakhs for 1961-62. The sales also recorded a striking increase to Rs. 115 lakhs in 1962-63 against Rs. 55 lakhs in 1961-62 and it has come up to 94.00 lakhs so far in 1963-64. An important feature is encouraging signs of firm demand for low grade Manganese ore which is developing a good market in Japan and East European countries, though the general market for Manganese depressed.

In pursuit of its developmental activities the Board has organised improvement activities in 2nd and 3rd Five Year Plan Programmes covering Iron, Manganese, Chromite and China Clay. The important objectives aimed at in the plan programme are not only improving the tempo of mining ore but more to improve the stacking facilities at rai-heads and port yards, transport and movement of ore and shipping and loading facilities. More advantage is being taken of the West Coast Ports of Karwar, Coondapur, Honavar and Mangalore and the ore carrying roads are being developed.

The outlay on plan schemes and achievements are noted below :

(Figures in lakhs).

	Iron			Manganese	
	Outlay Rs. (lakhs.)	Production (Tons)	Sales Target	Production	Sales Target
II Plan—					
(a) Five Year Plan 1956-61.	23.92	1.82	...	0.87	...
III Five Year Plan—					
(b) 1st Two Years ...	15.01	5.51	2.10	1.09	0.30
(c) III Year of III Plan (expected figures).	9.50	5.00	4.35	1.00	1.10

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STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE

The Office of the Stores Purchase Committee was constituted some 35 years ago with a Gazetted Officer of the rank of an Assistant Commissioner as (Secretary, Stores Purchase Committee) assisted by Small Ministerial Staff borne on Secretariat Cadre. After the States Re-organisations, another Gazetted Officer of the Rank of Assistant Director, Industries and Commerce joined the organisation from the erstwhile Hyderabad State.

The set up on the Stores Purchase Committee in the enlarged New Mysore State having been found inadequate in many respects for the purpose which it is intended to serve, the President, Stores Purchase Committee, after studying the Stores Purchase Organisations in the adjoining States and the set up at the Centre, forwarded proposals for the reorganisation of the existing Stores Purchase Committee in May 1961. The proposals were also supported by the Resources and Economy Committee.

The proposals envisage the creation of a separate department under the charge of a wholetime Director in the Senior I.A.S. cadre with a separate full-fledged inspection wing with some additions to the Gazetted and Non-Gazetted staff. The proposals are receiving the active consideration of Government.

The total value of the orders placed during the year 1962-63 is Rs. 4,40,92,742.03 nP., and the number of enquiries and Local Indents issued during the said period is given below :

<i>No. of enquiries</i>	<i>No. of Local Indents.</i>
430	432

The total value of the orders placed from 1st April 1963 to 31st August 1963, is Rs. 50,74,627.35 nP., and the number of enquiries and local indents issued during the current year is as below :

<i>No. of enquiries.</i>	<i>No. of Local Indents.</i>
312	256

(From 1st April 1963 to
31st December 1963.)

(From 1st April 1963 to
31st December 1963).

SERICULTURE

The area under mulberry reached 1.30 lakhs at the end of the First Plan, and came up to 1.80 lakhs before the end of the Second Plan and

is further increasing and will reach more than 2 lakhs before the end of the Third Plan. Similarly there has been corresponding increase in respect of families engaged in the industry.

The production of silk which was round about 10 lakhs of pounds before the Plans started, is now nearly 22.5 lakhs of pounds and the most noteworthy feature is that as against production of nearly 75,000 pounds of quality silk in the over-all production before the Plans started it is now nearly 9 lakh pounds and this indeed is a remarkable achievement of industry of the State.

The State has a programme to increase the production of filature silk from the normal 1.25 lakhs per annum to 4 lakhs of pounds and steps have been taken already by the State to increase the production steadily. The year 1963-64 is likely to end with a total production of 2.5 lakhs of pounds of filature silk and before the end of the Third Plan, this State would have got up a production of 3.5 lakhs of pounds.

The number of Seed Stations which was 23 at the end of the First Plan, came up to 38 at the end of the Second Plan and just now in the middle of the Third Plan the number is 48.

The scheme of running Chawki Centres requires special mention. Now there are at least 60 Centres functioning and before the end of the Third Plan period there will be nearly 108 centres. The Sericulturists benefited by these centres are in a position to save labour of 10 to 12 days once in two months, or in another words about 70 days labour in the year.

The Cocoon markets opened under the Silk Worm Seed and Cocoon (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1959 have been very popular in the State.

For the utilisation of the bye-product of the industry, namely, silk waste, Government's Spun Silk Mills has been functioning satisfactorily and we have a programme to replace 1,500 spindles with imported ones so as to improve the quality of what is produced and also reduce the cost of production. There was a free export of silk waste and the Mysore Government have taken up the matter with the Centre to restrict this export, as otherwise indigenous Mills would suffer. With the required steps being taken in this regard, it will be possible for the Spun Silk Mills to work to its full capacity and utilise all the silk waste produced at least in the southern parts of India.

Recently the occurrence of wild silk worms has been detected in the forest areas in the western side of the State and potentialities for developing this industry appear great and it is proposed to undertake the development of this branch of the industry also in the coming years.

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MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

(Medium costing Rs. 10 lakhs to 5 crores—Major costing Rs. 5 crores and above).

PRE-PLAN PERIOD

The gross area of Mysore State is 74,861 square miles. The gross cultivable land available is about 35 million acres. The pre-plan irrigation was of the order of 1.7 million acres forming 4.9 per cent of the 35 million acres of total available land in the State.

I FIVE YEAR PLAN

There were 3 Major and 8 Medium Irrigation Projects (total 11 Projects) in progress during the I Five Year Plan period and the expenditure incurred on these projects to the end of I Five Year Plan was Rs. 37.28 crores against the estimated cost of Rs. 83.72 crores. The total irrigation potential under these projects was 11.11 lakh acres. The achievements of creation of potential and utilisation to the end of I Five Year Plan are 1.17 and 0.41 lakh acres respectively.

II FIVE YEAR PLAN

During the Second Plan period, the 11 Schemes of the I Five Year Plan were continued and 14 new schemes were also taken up of which 3 are major and 11 are medium Projects. The estimated cost of all the 25 projects amount to Rs. 129.28 crores. The expenditure incurred on these 25 Projects during the II Plan period was Rs. 26.69 crores. Thus the total outlay on the Major and Medium Irrigation Projects to end of II Five Year Plan period was Rs. 63.97 crores. The gross potential under I and II Five Year Plan Schemes is 14.68 lakh acres. The actual achievements of creation of potential and utilisation to the end of II Five Year Plan was 4.63 and 2.91 lakh acres respectively.

III FIVE YEAR PLAN

In addition to the 25 Projects taken up during I and II Plan period, 7 new schemes—3 Major and 4 Medium—have been included in the III Five Year Plan. The estimated cost of the 7 new schemes included in the III Five Year Plan is Rs. 99.41 crores with an irrigation potential of 10.52 lakh acres. Thus the total estimated cost of I, II and III Plan Schemes amounts to Rs. 228.69 crores with a gross potential of 25.20 lakh acres. There is a provision of Rs. 40.66 crores in the III Five Year Plan (Rs. 31.27 crores for the I and II Plan Schemes, and Rs. 9.39 crores for the III Plan schemes). The expenditure during 1961-62 and 1962-63 is Rs. 7.38 crores and Rs. 5.99 crores respectively. Against the budget allotment of Rs. 6.25 crores for the year 1963-64 the expenditure up to end of December 1963 is Rs. 3.73 crores.

Under the 32 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects included under I, II and III Five Year Plans, the gross irrigation potential available is 25.20 lakh acres. The targets and achievements and potential and utilisation are as under—

	<i>Potential (cumulative in lakh acres).</i>	<i>Utilisation (cumulative in lakh acres).</i>
Achievements up to end of Second Five Year Plan	4.63	2.91
Targets set out up to end of Third Five Year Plan—		
(a) as per Plan book ...	13.53	11.74
(b) as per realistic programme ...	8.90	7.17
Actual achievements to end of 1.6.2-63	5.83	4.29
Anticipated achievement to end of 1963-64	6.90	5.12
Actual achievements up to end of November 1963	6.57	4.50

MYSORE PORTS

The State's III Five Year Plan programme provides an outlay of Rs. 280.3 lakhs for development of Ports which includes Government of India assistance by way of loan to the extent of Rs. 65.3 lakhs. Excluding a provision of Rs. 27.8 lakhs under 'Central Sector' for the development of Mangalore Port a provision of Rs. 215.00 lakhs under 'State Sector' and Rs. 37.5 lakhs under 'Central Sector' is made for the development of Ports under the administrative control of the Mysore Ports Department.

Marine and Civil works and construction of floating crafts, Land Acquisition proceedings, etc., estimated to cost about Rs. 87.00 lakhs are already at various stages of progress. The remaining works are expected to be taken up during the current and coming years. Navigational Aid Schemes estimated to cost about Rs. 21.00 lakhs have been entrusted for execution to the Director General of Lighthouses and Lightships. The Civil portion of the works costing about Rs. 13.00 lakhs is expected to be completed by 1964-65. The Government of India have agreed in principle for release of Foreign Exchange to the extent of Rs. 9.476 lakhs for the import of optical equipment and necessary indents for the supply have already been placed. The second stage development works for Karwar are expected to be taken up soon after the results of model studies now conducted at the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona are known.

The anticipated outlay by the end of 1963-64 is expected to be about Rs. 95.3 lakhs.

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The ports in the State excluding Mangalore Port, have handled a traffic of 7,11,547 tonnes of cargo during 1962-63, as against 4,09,778 at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period. The trade at these ports during 1962-63 has recorded an increase of 73 per cent over the trade of 1960-61. This is expected to increase further to about one million tonnes during the current shipping season. The increase in trade is mainly due to stepping up of export of iron/manganese ore at the Ports of Karwar, Belekeri, Honnavar, Coondapur and Malpe. Keeping in view the anticipated increase of traffic, it is the intention of the Government to develop Coondapur, Honnavar and Malpe Ports as important minor ports. The Government have therefore taken up the model studies of these ports at the Mysore Engineering Research Station, Krishnaraja Sagar.

COMMUNICATIONS

During the First Five Year Plan, i.e., 1951-56, 409 miles of new roads were formed and 1,109 miles were upgraded and 10 major bridges were constructed. An amount of Rs. 696.77 lakhs has been spent on Communication works during the First Plan.

During the Second Five Year Plan for 1956-61, 568 miles of new roads have been formed and 991 miles have been improved. One thousand six hundred and seventeen miles of roads have been asphalted and 83 miles of roads have been cement concreted. Thirty-six bridges have been completed during the above period. In addition about 10,494 miles of rural roads have been tackled. The following table gives the details of targets and achievement during the Second Five Year Plan :—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Physical Achievements		Financial	
		Target	Achievements (in miles)	Targets (Rs in lakhs)	Achievements
1	Formation of Roads	654	568	229.07	182.46
2	Improvements to Roads	682	991		
3	Asphalting of Roads	1,263	1,617	230.44	329.02
4	Cement Concreting	100	83	69.34	30.32
5	Bridges	...	36 Nos.	151.18	111.42
6	Rural Communications	...	10,494 miles tackled.	61.00	220.57
7	Tools and Plant—Road Research Survey.	...	...	58.39	67.89

During the Third Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 900 lakhs is provided for the Communication Schemes in the State Plan, although the spill-over requirements from Second Plan alone amounted to about Rs. 1,357 lakhs.

The expenditure during the first three years of the Plan is expected to be as under :—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs).		
		Expenditure during		Anticipated Expenditure 1963-64
		1961-62	1962-63	
1	Formation and Improvements.	87.94	117.36	76.00
2	Rural Communication ...	184.38	102.13	55.00
3	Asphalting of Roads ...	93.05	97.91	65.00
4	Cement Concreting ...	0.24	0.23	0.50
5	Bridges ...	71.45	68.09	70.00
6	Road Research, Survey and Tools and Plant.	1.27	10.06	3.50
Total ...		438.33	395.78	270.00

It may be seen that the Plan ceiling will be exceeded by the end of the current year.

The physical targets fixed for the Third Five Year Plan and those achieved in respect of the above schemes during 1961-62, 1962-63 and also anticipated during 1963-64 are given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Physical Targets for the Plan for the period 1961-62	Physical achievements during		Anticipated Physical achievements during 1963-64	Total anticipated physical achievement to end of 1963-64
			{-----}			
			1961-62	1962-63		
1	(a) Formation	329	230.0	296.0	24.0	550.0
	(b) Improvements	602	745.0	548.0	253.0	1,546.0
2	Asphalting of Roads	865	787.0	739.0	106.0	1,632.0
3	Cement Concreting	2 Miles	...	...	...	...
4	Major Bridges	110 Nos.	28 Nos.	13 Nos.	13 Nos.	54 Nos.
5	Rural Communications. —					
	(a) Rural Roads and Missing Links.	1500 Miles	7508.0	2340.0	375.0	10,223.0
	(b) Cross Drainage Works.	...	500 Nos.	112 Nos.	...	612 Nos.

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The State Government have sanctioned a programme of new roads and bridges at a cost of Rs. 1.25 crores. The details of these works are included in the supplementary estimates and also in the estimates of 1964-65. In addition to those works, the following works are also under consideration and they can be taken up only when finances become available or in lieu of any of the works in the Rs. 1.25 crores programme on the basis of priority and importance:—

	Estimated cost Rs.
1 Constructing foot-bridge across Malaprabha near Bagalkot ...	1,50,000
2 Construction of a bridge across Krishna near Asangi. ...	20,24,000
3 Improvements to Kumta-Nilkund-Siddapur Road 1st Section 24/0 to 30/0 ...	5,13,500
4 Improvements to Kansur-Herur-Belekar road mile 0/0 to 4/0 ...	3,05,500
5 Formation of road from Deodurg to Shorapur. ...	8,52,000
6 Bridge across river Karangaje on Bhalki-Humnabad Road ...	6,60,000
7 Constructing a causeway across Sri Shila River at 5/6 of Kokkada-Srishila Road near Arsinamakki ...	1,76,000
8 Bridge across Lakshmanathirtha near Anagoda, Hunsur Taluk ...	4,50,000
9 Bridge across Yediyur Addahalla near Mangala on T. Narasipur--Chamarajanagar Road at 3/15 ...	2,00,000
10 Improvements to C. D. Works on Shimoga-Harihar Road ...	4,50,000
11 Bridge across Varada River on Sorab-Shiddapur Road near Badadabail ...	8,00,000

One of the important schemes under the State Plan is Rural Communication Programme wherein it is expected that about 14,000 miles of rural roads are to be completed in the State with a minimum of at least 50 miles of roads in each taluka. The programme is estimated to cost about Rs. 1,120 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs. 506 lakhs has been spent to the end of 1962-63 and the amount anticipated to be spent during 1963-64 is Rs. 30 lakhs. The amount still required for completing this programme is about Rs. 600 lakhs. The details of physical achievements of this programme are as under:—

(1) Total mileage contemplated ...	14,000 miles
(2) Miles already tackled to end of 31st March 1963 ...	12,726 miles
(3) Mileage already completed (with regard to earth work only) to end of 31st March 1963 ...	9,762 miles
(4) Number of Cross Drainage Works tackled to end of 31st March 1963 ...	987 Nos.

- (5) Number of Cross Drainage Works completed to end of 31st March 1963 ... 563 Nos.
- (6) Number of Cross Drainage Works in progress to end of 31st March 1963 ... 424 Nos.

The following programmes come under Centrally aided works :—

- 1 West Coast Roads.
- 2 Ore Carrying Roads.
- 3 State Roads of Economic Importance.
- 4 Central Road Fund Works.

WEST COAST ROADS

With a view to connecting the important ports and towns on the West Coast and providing an all-weather communication from Bombay to Kanya Kumari and in the view of its strategic importance, the West Coast Road programme has been taken up with Central assistance. The total estimated cost of this programme is Rs. 758 lakhs and the expenditure incurred up to end of 1962-63 is Rs. 298.58 lakhs and during 1963-64, it is anticipated that an amount of Rs. 130 lakhs would be spent on this programme.

ORE CARRYING ROADS

To facilitate the expeditious transport of Ore to Karwar, Honnavar and Mangalore Ports on the West Coast of Mysore State, the Government of India agreed to provide Rs. 289.51 lakhs for 379 miles length of the following roads :—

Sl. No.	Name of Road	Length in miles	Estimated cost as per original specifications	Govern-ment of India's grants
(Rs. in lakhs)				
1	Banasandra—Hassan Road ...	49.00	39.22	18.12
2	Hassan—Mangalore Road ...	106.00	118.59	26.64
3	Hubli—Karwar Road ...	102.00	78.04	110.00
4	Talaguppa—Honnavar Road ...	46.00	89.00	38.58
5	Londa—Karwar (Sadasivagad) ...	76.00	102.55	96.17
Total ...		379.00	427.40	289.51

Later it was suggested that the standard of improvement proposed for the Hubli-Karwar and Hassan-Mangalore Roads should be upgraded to suit the anticipated increase in volume of traffic on those roads. Accordingly, improvement work to a higher standard is being carried

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out so as to complete the same within the target dates fixed by the Government of India. The Revised cost of improvement of all these roads as per Revised specifications (including the Kibbanahalli-Huliyar Road) amounts to Rs. 916.18 lakhs as detailed below. Government of India have been requested to agree for a grant Rs. 497.06 lakhs as indicated below :—

	Estimated cost as per revised specification	Government of India share requested
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1 Banasandra—Hassan Road	84.00	42.00
2 Hassan—Mangalore Road	345.00	172.50
3 Hubli—Karwar Road	250.60	125.30
4 Talaguppa—Honnar Road	89.00	38.58
5 Londa—Sadasivgad Road	102.55	96.17
6 Kibbanahalli—Huliyar—Yelandur Road	45.03	22.51
Total	916.18	497.06

NATIONAL HIGHWAY

The Government of India have declared the Highway connecting Sholapur and Chitradurga as National Highway No. 13. The detailed alignment has also been approved. The total length of this road is 262 miles. During the Third Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 75 lakhs is provided for expenditure on this road. The total estimated cost of this road is Rs. 547.2 lakhs. Major bridges and missing links on this road are being taken up during the Third Five Year Plan. Accordingly, a programme of works estimated to cost Rs. 150 lakhs which provides for the construction of bridges across Tunga, Bhadra and Don Rivers as also the missing link between Hospet and Kushtagi (38 miles) has been approved by the Government of India.

BUILDINGS

During the First Plan, an amount of about Rs. 321 lakhs has been spent on Building Construction Works and during the Second Plan about Rs. 680 lakhs have been spent on these works. Of this Rs. 517 lakhs was spent on State Plan Schemes and the remaining Rs. 163 lakhs on Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

The Programme of building works of several departments entrusted to the P.W.D. during the Third Plan is of the order of Rs. 12 crores.

The expenditure on the building works of these departments during the period 1961-62 to end of 1963-64, is expected to be as under :—

Name of the Department	Original Third Plan Provision	Anticipated Outlay during the Third Plan	Expdr. during 1961-62	Expdr. during 1962-63	Anticipated expenditure during 1963-64
(Rs. in lakhs)					
I. STATE PLAN SCHEMES.—					
Education	200.00	110.00	21.00	28.00	20.00
Technical Education	160.00	90.00	28.00	21.00	15.00
Medical	263.00	175.00	38.00	63.00	30.00
Agriculture	155.00	90.00	20.00	20.00	15.00
Industries	155.00	50.00	25.00	11.00	5.00
Animal Husbandry	67.00	90.00	19.00	26.00	15.00
Welfare of Scheduled Castes.	30.00	50.00	10.00	14.00	3.00
Public Health	197.00	130.00	27.00	24.00	25.00
Stationery and Printing	50.00	13.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
Tourism	1.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
I.T.I. Building	48.00	30.00	6.00	8.00	4.00
II. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.—					
Police	250.00	350.00	47.00	44.00	60.00
Medical	270.00	...	62.00	...	...
Education	...	12.00	...	2.322	4.00
Tourism	5.00	5.00	1.35	1.41	1.00
Grand Total	1,87.00	1,200.00	309.35	266.73	200.00

RENTAL HOUSING SCHEME PROGRAMME

A scheme for constructing 608 family quarters at a total cost of Rs. 56.76 lakhs at various places all over the State has been taken up for providing quarters to the low-paid officials whose income is Rs. 300 per month and below on rental basis. This Scheme has been taken up out of the loan obtained from the Life Insurance Corporation. An expenditure of about Rs. 50 lakhs is anticipated to end of the current year and in all about 500 quarters are expected to be completed in all respects leaving 87 quarters in progress and about 21 quarters to be tackled by the end of this year.

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GENERAL EDUCATION

II FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Second Five-Year Plan was launched just before the formation of the New Mysore State and consequently an attempt was made to integrate the programmes already prepared by the respective Governments of the integrated areas and to formulate one comprehensive Plan.

At the end of the II Five Year-Plan period, there were 27,050 Primary Schools and only 222 villages with a population of 30 or more were without school facilities, at the primary stage. The enrolment in the age group 6-11 during this period rose from 14.33 lakhs to 21.68 lakhs. The percentage of enrolment of children in the age groups 11-14 and 14-17 showed significant increase.

During the Second Plan period, the following important developments took place :—

(i) At the primary stage, a new integrated seven years' Primary Curriculum, of the basic type, was introduced in Classes I and II, during 1959-60. It was extended to higher classes by stages and with the introduction of new curriculum for VII standard during 1963-64, there is uniform pattern at the primary stage in the entire State.

(ii) Uniform new Higher Secondary Curriculum was introduced in 1960-61 throughout the State.

(iii) New Curriculum of basic pattern was introduced in all Teacher Training Institutions. Of the total provision of Rs. 775.181 (lakhs) for General Education, the amount provided for Primary Education was Rs. 583.72 (lakhs) and for Secondary Education Rs. 156.24 (lakhs), the remaining being for other schemes. The additional targets achieved during the Second Five Year Plan period in regard to primary and secondary education are given below :—

Physical Targets		Targets Achieved
(1) Primary Schools	...	3,661
(2) Middle Schools	...	1,536
(3) High Schools	...	292 (including private High Schools).
(4) Teacher Training Institutions	...	17 (including 13 Basic Training Institutions).
(5) Multi-purpose High Schools	...	61

III FIVE YEAR PLAN

The enrolment of children belonging to the age group 6-11 has actually exceeded the estimated figures for 1961-62 and 1962-63 and at

the end of 1962-63, it was only 2.8 per cent short of the target of 90 per cent enrolment fixed for our State. The following table indicates enrolment during the first three years of the current plan:—

Years	Number enumerated (in lakhs)			Number enrolled (in lakhs)			Percentage of enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1961-62 ...	4.05	3.45	7.50	3.84	3.16	7.00	94.9	91.9	93.5
1962-63 ...	8.17	7.16	15.33	7.49	6.22	13.71	91.9	86.8	89.4
1963-64 ...	11.95	10.29	22.24	10.39	8.40	18.70	86.0	81.0	84.0

(Up to the end of the II Quarter ending with 30th September 1963).

At the Middle and High School stages also, there has been marked increase in the percentage of enrolment being 26.0 lakhs in the age group 11-14 and 13.0 lakhs in the age group 14-17. It was originally estimated that 210 High Schools would be established during the Five Years of the III Plan under the Private Sector. But 426 High Schools have already come up in the Private Sector during the first three years. Besides, 15 Government High Schools have been started as against 10 provided for.

With the introduction of the new Higher Secondary curriculum in the X Standard during 1962-63 the pattern of high school education at the Secondary Stage which was different in the different integrated areas of the State has become uniform throughout the State. The first common Public Examination at the end of X Standard was conducted in April-May 1963.

Expenditure during 1961-62 and 1962-63 was Rs. 159.20 lakhs and Rs. 198.78 lakhs respectively. Expenditure for 1963-64 is restricted to Rs. 162.50 lakhs and this target would be easily achieved.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

Apart from the administration of Government Colleges (Arts, Science and Commerce) the Department of Collegiate Education is concerned with the administration of grants to Private Colleges. As against a grant of Rs. 19.42 lakhs during 1962-63, the current year's expenditure in this regard is estimated at Rs. 23.18 lakhs.

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The total plan out-lay for the schemes under the Collegiate Directorate is Rs. 123.81 lakhs and Rs. 11.85 lakhs are provided for 1963-64. The following important schemes are at different stages of implementation :—

	Total Cost, (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure incurred so far. (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Development of Post-Graduate Teaching and Research at the Central College ...	7.25	3.00
(ii) Improvement of facilities in Degree Colleges for teaching ...	80.00	11.97
(iii) Scheme for introduction of Master's Degree in Home Science in Bangalore ...	8.00	0.57

Works relating to (i) Central College Centenary Building; (ii) Building for Science College, Tumkur; (iii) New Hostel for students of the Maharani College for Women, are also in progress.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The intake capacity at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan period was 430 seats in 6 Engineering Colleges and 1,464 in 14 Polytechnics. At the end of 1963-64 intake capacity stands at 1,260 in eight Engineering Colleges and one Textile Technological Institute and 3,750 in 29 Polytechnics.

During 1961-62, a Polytechnic for Women was started at Bangalore with an intake of 8 seats, besides establishment of two new Polytechnics at Raichur and Kushalnagar.

During 1962-63, admission capacities were increased from 120 to 180 in each of the Polytechnics at Mysore, Bellary and also in the B.D.T. College, Davanagere. During 1963-64, intake was slightly increased in National Institute of Engineering, Mysore (20), S.K.S.J. Technological Institute (5), S.J. Polytechnic (10) and Polytechnic, Kushalnagar (20). The Technical High School, Hubli and the Industrial cum-Technical High School, Bijapur were converted into Polytechnic, for Women and a Polytechnic respectively.

The Second Five Year Plan outlay for schemes under Technical Education was Rs. 272.00 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 138.35 lakhs was incurred. The provision of Rs. 435.60 lakhs for

Third Five Year Plan period includes an amount of Rs. 310.00 lakhs for spill over schemes. In the first two years, i.e., 1961-62 and 1962-63 an expenditure of Rs. 99.36 lakhs has been incurred. During 1963-64, an expenditure of Rs. 45 lakhs is likely to be incurred. An outlay of Rs. 111.50 lakhs is provided for 1964-65.

EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS

Government have been following a very generous policy in the matter of sanctioning educational concessions to students at all levels of education.

While Primary Education is compulsory and free, in Secondary Schools all children whose parent's income does not exceed Rs. 2,400 are getting freeships and 87 per cent pupils in these schools are enjoying this concession.

Apart from the Scholarships and freeships, Educational concessions of a special nature are awarded by Government to the children/dependants of political sufferers, Defence personnel and Goldsmiths. The following table will give the approximate annual expenditure involved towards freeships, scholarships and other concessions:—

	Amount (Rs. in lakhs.)
(i) Scholarships for High Schools, Colleges including Technical Colleges and Institutions ...	21.47
(ii) Freeships for High Schools, Colleges including Technical Colleges and Institutions ...	115.00
(iii) Other concessions ...	10.10

There are various other types of scholarships instituted by the Government of India, such as post-matric scholarships for children of Primary and Secondary School teachers. National loan scholarships are introduced during 1963-64 under which a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs is expected to be given to students of post-matric classes by way of loan.

It is expected that more than 2 lakhs students would be benefited by all the concessions referred to above.

MID-DAY MEALS

The scope of Mid-day meals scheme has been extended during the current year. This was possible on account of the generous gift of food by the CARE organisation. They have made a gift of articles of food costing about Rs. 2.5 crores for the current year and this substantial help enables the State to bring about 5 lakhs children under this scheme.

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NATIONAL CADET CORPS

There was a steady expansion of N.C.C. during Second Five Year Plan period. A sum of Rs. 29.67 lakhs was allotted for the Third Five Year Plan period for this scheme but expansion of N.C.C. has been rapid after the declaration of emergency. N.C.C. has now been introduced in Colleges and Polytechnics, on a compulsory basis to all able bodied boys. Girls are also being encouraged to enrol themselves in the N.C.C.

MUSEUMS.

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, development of the Museum at Bangalore and Mangalore was taken up. The twin building for the Museum at Bangalore was constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 2.12 lakhs and both the Museums have been equipped with necessary equipment, show cases, etc., at an estimated cost of Rs. 75,000. Starting of two Museums at Gulbarga and Basava Kalyan has been sanctioned during 1963-64.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

The exploration and Survey of ancient Monuments site inscriptions, etc., started during the Second-Five Year Plan period is being continued.

DEPARTMENT OF PRINTING, STATIONERY AND PUBLICATIONS.

During 1962-63, two new Government Branch Presses were started at Dharwar and Gulbarga at an expenditure of Rs. 2.63 lakhs. Double shifts were also introduced in Government Presses at Bangalore, Mysore and Mercara. Government have constituted a Research Bureau for Kannada language printing and allied subjects.

ANNEXURE.

Additional Selected Physical Targets achieved during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64—General Education.

No.	Details	Physical Target 1961—66	Achieved during 1961—62	Achieved during 1962—63	Anticipated during 1963—64 (provisional)	Total of Columns 4, 5 & 6	
1	<i>Primary Schools :—</i>						
	(a) Teachers	16,800	4,537	2,000	4,350	10,987	
	(b) Schools opened	2,000	1,741	500	450	2,691	
	(c) Enrolment: (i) Boys	2.44 } lakhs	1.84 } lakhs	1.00 } lakhs	1.00 } lakhs	3.84 } lakhs	
	(ii) Girls	7.56 } lakhs	1.99 } lakhs	1.00 } lakhs	1.00 } lakhs	3.99 } lakhs	
	(iii) Total	10.00	3.83	2.00	2.00	7.83	
2	<i>Senior Primary Schools :—</i>						
	(a) Teachers	4,000	1,153	800	...	1,93	
	(b) Schools Upgraded	1,200	548	297	...	845	
	(c) Enrolment: (i) Boys	1.00 } lakhs	0.99 } lakhs	0.25 } lakhs	0.2 } lakhs	0.79 } lakhs	
	(ii) Girls	1.00 } lakhs	0.11 } lakhs	0.25 } lakhs	0.25 } lakhs	0.61 } lakhs	
	(iii) Total	2.00	0.40	0.50	0.50	1.40	

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ANNEXURE—(concl'd.)

Sl. No.	Detail-	Physical Target 1961—66	Achieved during 1961—62	Achieved during 1962—63	Anticipated during 1963—64 (provi.ional)	Total of Columns 4, 5 & 6
3 Basic Education :—						
	(a) Number of Schools converted to Basic Type	2,500	500	...	...	500
	(b) Number of Orientation Training Centres started.	5	2	...	...	2
4	High Schools	210	79+11	145+2	202—2	441
	Enrolment: (i) Boys	0.28	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.28
	(ii) Girls	0.30	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.18
	(iii) Total	0.58	0.20	0.13	0.13	0.46
5	Hindi Shikshak College	...	1	...	1	2
6	Institutions for Handicapped	...	1	...	...	1

HOUSING

The Third Five-Year Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 5 crores under Housing. Unlike in the Second Plan period, the Employers' Projects under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme are to be financed from the funds earmarked for Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme in the State Plan. A sum of Rs. 80 lakhs has been earmarked for Subsidised Industrial Housing which is expected to be sufficient for putting up, 2,000 tenements and Rs. 275 lakhs have been provided for assisting construction of about 3,300 houses under Low Income-Group Housing Schemes.

In the first two years, 1961-62 and 1962-63, the outlay was of the order of Rs. 71 lakhs and Rs. 84 lakhs respectively while in the third year, i.e., for 1963-64, the provision is Rs. 50 lakhs, and for the fourth year, the total outlay approved is Rs. 54 lakhs. It is expected that the outlay in the entire Five Year Plan period may be about Rs. 3 crores. Further, in view of the fact that the Centre has agreed to provide funds from Life Insurance Corporation, it may be possible to assist Low Income Group Housing Schemes from Life Insurance Corporation funds. In 1962-63, a sum of Rs. 34.5 lakhs was made available and in 1963-64, a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs, including Rs. 20 lakhs required for Land Acquisition and Development, is expected to be made available.

Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, three Public Sector Project and 7 Private Sector Project are in progress. Of the three Public Sector Projects, one consists of 300 tenements at Belagula, second consists of 200 tenements at Dandeli and the third at Byatraynapura consists of 100 tenements. Under Private Employers Projects, Mandya National Sugar Mills, Ugar Sugar Mills, Bhadravati Iron and Steel works Hiranyakeshi Shahakara Sakkare Karkhane, Pandavapura Shakara Sakkare Karkhane, Dharmse Industrial Co-operative Society at Shahbad have taken up construction of tenements numbering in all 863 which are in progress. Some more Projects are under scrutiny,

Under the Low Income-Group Housing, in the first three years, more than Rs. 101 lakhs have been sanctioned to assist construction of about 1,600 houses. One important feature in 1963-64 is that three Projects under Plantation Labour Housing Scheme have been sanctioned. The Chickmagalur District Planters have taken up construction of sixty tenements for their employees.

LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT

Under the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme, which is a Centrally sponsored scheme, a sum of Rs. 32.7 lakhs has been released to the Trust Boards of Bangalore, Mysore and Hubli-Dharwar Municipal Corporation for the acquisition and development of sites. In the current year, i.e., 1963-64, a further sum of Rs. 20 lakhs will be released to various Trust Boards and big Municipalities for this

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purpose. It is expected that by the end of the Plan period, one crore of rupees will have to be spent under this Scheme.

The Slum Clearance Scheme is in operation in all Municipalities. The scheme provides for the construction of plots and houses for rehabilitating the slum dwellers. So far the State has released Rs. 30.44 lakhs. The scheme is not making much headway in Bangalore, Mangalore, Hubli-Dharwar on account of stay orders obtained by the parties.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

In the First Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 115.90 lakhs was allotted for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and Other Backward Classes out of which a sum of Rs. 81.31 lakhs was spent. Certain welfare schemes such as removal of Untouchability, rehabilitation of ex-criminal tribes, the settlement of Scheduled Tribes by stopping the practice of shifting cultivation were taken up at a cost of Rs. 20.58 lakhs as Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

In the Second Plan, an outlay of Rs. 296.33 lakhs under State Sector and Rs. 78.2 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Programme was allotted out of which Rs. 290.72 lakhs and Rs. 67.53 lakhs under the State and Centrally Sponsored programmes respectively were spent. In the Third Five-year Plan an outlay of Rs. 440 lakhs under the State Sector and Rs. 96.425 lakhs under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been proposed for the Welfare of Backward Classes.

An important feature of the Third Plan is the stress laid by the Government on the accrual of benefits to these people from the General Development Scheme of other Development Departments, and it has been found from a tentative estimate that benefits to the extent of Rs. 728 lakhs would have accrued to them out of general sector by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, in addition to the supplemental provision made in the Social Welfare Department Budget.

SCHEDULED CASTES

As against an outlay of Rs. 275 lakhs under the Third Plan in the State Sector, in the first 3 years of the Plan, a sum of Rs. 118 lakhs has been spent leaving a balance of Rs. 167 lakhs to be spent during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66. Stress has been laid on Schemes which are meant for the education of Scheduled Castes and 50 percent of the total amount, allotted is proposed to be spent. In addition to this the Agricultural Colonisation Scheme, under which 116 colonies were started under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Second Plan, was continued in the Third Plan in the State Sector and sum of Rs. 32.90 lakhs is proposed to be spent before the end of the Third Plan. Subsidies under the Centrally Sponsored Programmes are being

extended to Municipalities to improve the working and living conditions of sweepers and scavengers and a total provision of Rs. 10.2 lakhs has been made in the Plan for the purpose. During the Second Plan 132 hostels including 5 for students studying in technical, professional institutes were started and 53 private hostels were given grants in-laid. Up to date 217 hostels are being run by the Social Welfare Department and 67 private hostels are being aided. Construction of 17 hostels buildings was taken up out of which 34 have been completed leaving 13 which are nearing completion. 4 more hostel buildings in Bangalore City have been purchased at a cost of Rs. 5½ lakhs and a site has been acquired for putting up a building of high school students in Bangalore City. 34,700 children were supplied slates, dresses, books, etc., while 9,600 children were brought under mid-day meals scheme. A provision of Rs. 25.05 lakhs has been made for the award of post-matric scholarships. In addition to 274 Community Centre buildings, 248 Women Welfare-cum-Nurseries have been established in the State during the Second and Third years of the Plan. By the end of the Third Five Year Plan, it is proposed to start another 35 such Centres. Merit scholarships have been awarded to 14,616 and 3,491 Middle and high school students respectively. The principle of mixed living in general hostels has been accepted and 2 such hostels were sanctioned during the year 1962-63. The extension of the scheme is under consideration.

An I. A. S/I. P. S. Pre-examination Training Centre has been started for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students of the Southern region at the instance of the Government of India for giving deserving candidates coaching to prepare themselves for the Central Services Examinations with a view to enable large number of these people to gain admission to the higher echelons of Government service. Out of the first batch one trainee has been selected in the written examination for the I. A. S. this year.

In the Fourth Plan, emphasis is being placed on educational programmes not only for the Scheduled Castes, but also for the Scheduled Tribes and other categories of backward classes.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

According to the 1961 Census, the population of Scheduled Tribes in this State is nearly 2 lakhs. These people are very backward and with a view to accelerate their advancement the Government have sanctioned special schemes for the rapid development of the tribal Pockets in Coorg, Mysore and South Kanara Districts. Two *ad hoc* Tribal Development Blocks have also been sanctioned in order to intensively develop these tribal areas. Agricultural colonies, multi-purpose co-operative societies and the rehabilitation of Soligars on the Biligiri Rangana Hills are part of the developmental programme.

Since education plays a very important role in the development of these people, facilities were given to the children of tribal people to

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attract them to attend the educational institutions in larger numbers. During the Second Plan 14 Ashram Schools and 6 hostels were started. During the 3-years period of the Third Plan, 19 more Ashram Schools have been started. Midday-meals were supplied to 2,900 children, clothing and equipment were supplied to 7,100 children and scholarships were awarded to 2,000 children. During 1962-63 a Home for the children of these people was set-up in Mysore with a view to enable them to see, during a State visit, the developments outside their remote habitations. It is considered, that this would be an education in itself and this experiment proved popular. It is proposed to start Girijan Vikas Kendras in certain important places, where a socioeconomic orientation will be given to tribal adults and children by taking them out on a sort of study tour of important places and institutions.

Educational programmes will be given greater emphasis in the remaining two years of the Plan as also in the proposed Fourth Plan.

DENOTIFIED TRIBES, NOMADIC AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES

Under the Educational programmes, 8 residential schools have been started and equipment to 3,762 children has been given and scholarships have been awarded to 2,731 students, 8 Government hostels have been started in addition to provision of grant-in-aid to 13 private hostels. Under the Government of India scheme of post-matric scholarships for Backward Classes, one-third of the allotment is being distributed to the Denotified Tribes in pursuance of the latest decision of Government of India.

The nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes do not have a fixed habitation but keep moving from place to place. The endeavour of the State Government has been to settle these people in permanent occupations like agriculture, crafts, etc. For the children of these people, 10 Ashram Schools have been started and grant-in-aid has been given to 3 hostels. Subsidies have been given to 623 families for construction of house buildings and 20 drinking water wells have been sunk in the settlements where these people have been encouraged to settle down.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Assistance is given for the eradication of the practice of removing night soil as head-loads and for encouraging municipalities to put up buildings for sweepers and scavengers and landless labourers. Post Matric Scholarships of the order of Rs. 12-14 lakhs are given by the Ministry of Education, Government of India for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. The provision of Rs. 5.12 lakhs meant for Scheduled Tribes is supplemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the extent required to meet the awards made to all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students undergoing post-matric

studies. The amount thus granted is about Rs. 10 lakhs during 1962-63. Out of this, scholarships granted during the first 3 years of the Plan period are as below :—

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. Scheduled Castes ...	2,330	2,963	3,080
2. Scheduled Tribes ...	38	25	35
3. Other Backward Classes	1,134	795	667

During the year 1963-64 a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

SOCIAL WELFARE

During the Second Plan period, 5 Certified School's, 10 Remand Homes, 4 State Homes, 5 Reception Centres and 3 District Shelters were established under the Social and Moral Hygiene and Care and After Care programmes. In the Third Plan, a provision of Rs. 45.84 lakhs has been made for the schemes under Social Welfare.

The total outlay for the Social Defence (Care) Programmes is Rs. 21 lakhs and the physical targets are establishment of 7 Remand Homes, appointment of 15 Probation Officers and 3 Regional Probation Superintendents for work under the Probation of Offenders Act and the development of the existing Certified Schools. Two new Remand Homes were started in 1962-63. Fifteen Probation Officers for implementation of the work under the Probation of Offenders Act have been appointed. The construction work of Remand Home and Certified School building at Bangalore has been taken up during the current year. It is expected that 5 more Remand Homes will be started during the next two years.

The outlay for the Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme in the Third Plan is Rs. 10.60 lakhs and the physical target is, establishment of five more Reception Centres and development of the existing State Homes. Out of this, two Reception Centres were started during 1962-63. Two Production Centres for the benefit of inmates of the State Homes have also been sanctioned this year.

Under Women Welfare, Grant-in-aid and Child Welfare Schemes, financial assistance is given to Voluntary Agencies who assist the Government in the implementation of the Social Legislations and other Social Welfare measures. A sum of Rs. 16,000 has been sanctioned to the Association for the Mentally Handicapped, Bangalore for developing Child Guidance activities. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned to a Voluntary Agency for starting a Home for the Aged and Infirm Women. So far Rs. 69,000 have been sanctioned to the various Voluntary Institutions under this Scheme.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT

At present only three districts, namely, (1) Bangalore District except Ramanagaram, Channarayana Taluks, (2) Raichur District, and (3) Gulbarga District are wet. All other districts are dry. The enforce-

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ment of the provisions of the Prohibition Act is entrusted to the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, in respect of dry areas and the work of its administration rests with the Excise Commissioner.

The licensing for the sale of Neera has been stopped with effect from 1st October 1962; licenses for the manufacture of palm gur are however being renewed every year to the societies sponsored by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Mysore and supervised by the Excise Staff

The Mysore Prohibition Act, 1961, has been brought into force with effect from 19th April 1962 throughout the State and rules thereunder are being framed.

The following is the position regarding arrears under Excise :

OLD MYSORE AREA

	Rs.
Arrears for 1963-64	...
Collection from 1-4-1963 to 30-9-1963	8,93,908—54
Balance as on 1-10-1963	...
	37,486—85
	...
	8,56,421—69

HYDERABAD KARNATAK AREA

	Rs.
Arrears for 1963-64	...
Collections from 1-4-1963 to 30-9-1963	45,19,096—63
Balance as on 1-10-1963	...
	65,096—42
	...
	44,51,000—21

DETAILS OF BALANCE OF Rs. 44,54,000—21

	Rs.
1. Promissory notes to be sold	...
2. Stay order from courts	2,73,586—11
3. Instalment facilities	...
4. Write off and remission proposals under consideration.	2,57,268—64
5. Civil suits	...
6. Balance for which measures are being taken for recovery of these arrears as per Land Revenue Rules	7,84,23—65
	...
	2,52,775—16
	2,26,697—18
	6,75,140—22
	...
	19,84,079—15

An officer of the status of an Assistant Commissioner has been appointed as Special Officer for the recovery of Excise arrears for the Gulbarga Division.

BOMBAY-KARNATAK AREA

Arrears as they stood on 1st April 1963 amount to Rs. 4,18,617-78. The Deputy Commissioner, Belgaum is taking action to recover the arrears as per Land Revenue Rules.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Achievements in the First, Second & Third Plan periods

FIRST PLAN

Against a target of starting 22 Health Units in ex-Mysore Area, 14 were sanctioned. Seven Primary Health Units and eight Maternity and Child Health Centres were established as part of the Plan Schemes in Bombay-Karnatak area.

Malaria Control as part of the Nation-wide Malaria Control Programme was started in the year 1953. Before the merger of Bellary, there were five units in the State each covering about one million population. One more unit was sanctioned in 1955 to cover Bellary District also.

In the integrated areas of Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and Coorg 6.6 Malaria Control Units were functioning.

The B.C.G. Vaccination Programme covered the entire ex-Mysore State excepting some areas in the Districts of Chickmagalur, Kolar and Tumkur. This Programme was also in progress in Bombay and Hyderabad-Karnatak areas.

SECOND PLAN

One hundred and forty-nine Primary Health Centres, 12 District Health Laboratories, 10 Leprosy Subsidiary Centres, 17 Urban and 8 Rural Family Planning Centres were established. Three Family Planning Training Centres, one each at Bangalore, Mysore and Mangalore, were established. The scheme of grant-in-aid to men and women undergoing Family Planning operations and also to doctors engaged in private practice and performing these operations, was sanctioned as an incentive to popularise the scheme.

The Combined Rural Health and Nursing Project was linked with subsidiary plan of operation No. 7 and a project known as Project India No. 143 was in operation from the year 1958. Under this Plan, the Health Services were strengthened and the training programmes for para Health personnel and also for inservice-training of Health Personnel were developed with UN CEF assistance on the technical advice of the World Health Organization.

The National Malaria Control Programme was switched over to Malaria Eradication Programme with effect from 1st July 1958. During this year, Surveillance activities for intensive case finding so as to provide for effective treatment of cases detected and D.D.T. Spraying operations were continued. The State had in all 19.13 units under this programme.

The National Filaria Control Unit, started in South Kanara District by the Government of Madras before reorganisation, was continued.

The Pilot Project for eradication of Small-Pox was undertaken in the year 1960-61. On the basis of experience gained through the Pilot

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Project in Bijapur District, National Small-Pox Eradication Campaign has been introduced in the Third Plan.

The training programmes started during the Second Plan period are as under :—

- (i) Health Visitor Training Centre with an annual intake capacity of 30 candidates ;
- (ii) Eight Auxiliary Nurse Midwife Training Centres under Government and two Centres under Voluntary institutions with an annual intake capacity of 250 candidates ;
- (iii) Laboratory Technicians' Training Centre with an annual intake capacity of 12 candidates with provision to admit 18 candidates ;
- (iv) Two Health Inspectors' Classes, one at Bangalore and the other at Belgaum, with an annual intake capacity of 100 and 25 respectively ;

As against the Plan allocation of Rs. 261.17 lakhs for the Health Schemes in the Second Plan a sum of Rs. 224.20 lakhs was expended.

THIRD PLAN

Establishment of Primary Health Centres as part of the Community Development programme has been continued. As against the target of 116 Primary Health Centres in the Third Plan 73 have been established and 4 are to be started.

Thirty-five Primary Health Centres have been provided with buildings, while construction works for 80 Primary Health Centres are under various stages of progress. There is no provision for construction of buildings for the rest of the units due to limitation of plan ceilings.

The programme of starting Health Unit type Dispensaries in Blocks of 15,000 population is making satisfactory progress. So far, 23 Health Units Type-Dispensaries have been sanctioned.

A programme for constructing 600 quarters for medical and para-medical staff is taken up. Mainly for want of funds, much progress could not be made. Till now, only 26 quarters have been completed and 62 are under various stages of progress.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

(i) Health Visitors

As against the target of training 150 Health Visitors during the Third Plan, 80 persons have been trained. Thirty candidates admitted in 1962-63 are undergoing the training at present. Another batch of 30 candidates has been selected.

(ii) Auxiliary Nurse Midwives

During 1963-64, the training centres were increased from 10 to 13—11 under Government and 2 under the management of voluntary

institutions—increasing the training potential from 250 to 380. So far 428 candidates have been trained during the III Plan Period as against the target of 680 candidates. The programme has been expanded to cope with the growing need in this category of personnel for the expanded maternity services both under plan and non-plan schemes.

(iii) Training of Health Laboratory Technicians

As against the plan target of 60 candidates, 29 candidates have been trained till now. Eighteen candidates are proposed to be admitted before 31st March 1964.

(iv) Training of Health Inspectors

The two classes started with an annual intake capacity of 125 are continued providing for an additional admission of 25 candidates. But the admission to the two classes could not be made in 1961-62 and 1962-63 due to the change in the method of recruitment. One hundred and forty one candidates are now under training. These were admitted early in 1963-64. They are expected to complete their training before 31st March 1964.

The target of training 425 candidates will however be reached by the end of the III Plan as 300 candidates in all are expected to pass out in 1964-65 and 1965-66 in addition to 141 who will pass out before 31 March 1964.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The two chief programmes in operation are the National Malaria Eradication and Small-Pox Eradication schemes. As a result of intensive malaria eradication drive, the incidence of Malaria has almost reached the eradication point. Half the State is projected for maintenance. In the remaining half of the State, the eradication procedures are in progress in several stages.

The National Small-Pox Eradication Scheme was introduced at the end of 1961-62. So far 15.3 million Vaccinations have been performed covering a population of 19.2 million. The remaining population will be covered by the end of March 1964. In certain pockets where the percentage of coverage is less than 80 per cent mopping up operations are in progress.

Necessary steps for appointing additional staff for providing adequate maintenance are being taken.

The Filaria Control and the Leprosy Control measures are presently in operation through the Filaria Control Unit in South Kanara District and 10 Leprosy subsidiary centres in the different endemic districts.

Government have sanctioned in October 1963 expansion of the Leprosy Programme. The Programme is to start 20 Survey Education Training Centres and up grade the subsidiary centre of Kollegal into a Control Centre. The existing centres provide coverage to an area having a population of about 7.50 lakhs and the expanded programme covers a population of about 11.50 lakhs.

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There was a programme for constructing a new Leprosarium at Bangalore. This was dropped and a programme of providing additional beds, etc., by addition and alteration to the existing Leprosarium at Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 2.33 lakhs is under progress. Work to the extent of Rs. 1.0 lakh which is the sanctioned allotment, are likely to be executed before 31st March 1964.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

The programme for the III Plan includes the starting of six new District Health Laboratories. For want of technical personnel and para Health Workers, the existing laboratories could not be fully equipped and hence, the programme of starting new Laboratories during the III Plan has not been taken up.

These Laboratories provide facilities of diagnostic analysis to both Government Medical Institutions and also to doctors, in private practice. In these laboratories the analysis of food and water is also being done.

Nine Buildings for District Health Laboratories have been completed till now and 2 works are under progress. These works are expected to be completed before the end of March 1964, except for minor works such as electric installations, etc.

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

During the III Plan 24 Rural and 5 Urban Centres have been sanctioned so far. There are now a total of 82 Rural and 22 Urban Family Planning Centres in the State.

There are 4 Regional Mobile Vasectomy Units which provide surgical facilities to the people who cannot avail of Family Planning Operation facilities in the hospitals. The three training centres started in II Plan are continued.

Contraceptives are distributed through all the Medical and Health Institutions. In 1961-62 and 1962-63, contraceptives worth Rs. 7.33 lakhs have been distributed.

The District Family Planning Committees started in Second Plan to provide the much needed liaison between the public and the Family Planning Workers are continued.

The Family Planning Scheme is being re-organised on the suggestion of the Government of India and the existing family planning programmes are expected to undergo a thorough change during the next year.

MISC. HEALTH SCHEMES

The Bureau of Health Education re-organised during the Second Plan is being continued. The Bureau of Nutrition sanctioned at the end of 1962-63 is to be formed. The proposal for taking up School Health Services is under consideration of Government.

The overall allotment for the first three years of the Third Plan is Rs. 313.19 lakhs. The expenditure in 1961-62 and 1962-63 was Rs. 29.85 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure for the year 1963-64 is Rs. 89.45 lakhs. The total expenditure for three years would be of the order of Rs. 299.30 lakhs.

Brief Particulars of the Important Events in the Department in the First Three Years of the Present Plan and future Programmes with reference to the Plan Allocation in respect of Plan Schemes.

The Plan programme for health, inclusive of State share towards the centrally sponsored schemes, carried an allocation of Rs. 567.15 lakhs for the entire Third Plan. The allocation phased for 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 was Rs. 84.40, Rs. 181.01 and Rs. 130.83 lakhs, respectively. As against this allocation, allotments sanctioned are Rs. 49.85, Rs. 123.00 and Rs. 90.34 lakhs respectively. The allocation phased for the year 1964-65 is Rs. 97.61 lakhs whereas the provision fixed for Public Health Schemes within the plan ceiling is Rs. 83.00 lakhs. As a result of the reduction in the allotments for 1962-63 and 1963-64, some of the targets especially for the construction of quarters for the staff and the Primary Health Centres buildings may not be achieved fully.

Important events or activities outside the plan:—

In the year 1960, medical institutions at and below taluk level were transferred to the control of Public Health Department.

The Mysore Village Panchayat and Local Bodies Act, 1959 came into force with effect from 1st November 1959 making the village panchayats and Taluk Boards responsible to meet the health needs of local importance.

Since the Plague was persistently lurking in certain taluks of Kolar District, bordering Andhra and Madras States, a comprehensive Plague Control Scheme has been taken up in 1963-64 costing Rs. 6.95 lakhs. Due to the intensive B.H.C. spraying in the district, the incidence of the disease has come down. After the first round of spraying completed in July 1963, no village has reported the out-break of Plague. Under the Subsidiary Plan of operations, UNICEF have supplied equipment to 66 Primary Health Centres and 5 District Health Laboratories, 12 vehicles for the itineration of District Health Officers and 59 vehicles for the Primary Health Centres besides supplying teaching aids, text books and vehicles to the training programmes.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

During the First Plan period (1.51-56), out of a total Plan provision of Rs. 50.92 lakhs only a sum of Rs. 22.57 lakhs was actually spent, achieving the following targets.

Additional Dispensaries	45
Additional beds	75
Mobile Dispensaries	5

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Number of doctors deputed for higher studies	...	25
Additional beds in Sanatoria	...	78

During the Second Plan period (1956-61) an expenditure of Rs. 332.00 lakhs was incurred against a total allotment of Rs. 358 28 lakhs. The achievements are as listed below :

Medical College	...	...	1
Dental College	...	...	1
Additional beds	...	...	1,175
V. D. Clinics	...	...	6
Dental Clinics	...	...	8
No. of doctors deputed for higher studies	...	...	140
Additional Nurses trained	...	...	66
Additional Midwives trained	...	...	140
Training of Radio. raphers	...	...	22
Opticians and Refractionists trained	...	...	11
No. of doctors trained in short term courses in	...	...
Radiology and Anaesthesiology	...	...	45
T. B. Clinics	...	...	10
T. B. Demonstration and Training Centre	...	...	1
T. B. Sanatorium	...	...	1
T. B. After-care and Rehabilitation Centre	...	...	1

The most important event during the first three years of the III Plan period, is the starting of a Medical College at Bellary during 1961-62 with an initial admission of 75 students. In the same year, 30 additional students were admitted to the Karnatak Medical College, Hubli increasing its admission strength from 120 to 150. Amobile X-ray Unit was attached to the T. B. Demonstration and Training Centre, Bangalore to cover the City area. A child guidance clinic was established at Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, and an ambulance van was supplied to the District Hospital at Bidar.

During 1962-63, one more cottage Hospital was opened at Bagalkot and 412 additional beds provided in major and District Hospitals.

Several building works were sanctioned for the Medical Colleges such as additional hostels for students, expansion of Departments, pre-professional buildings and additional ward blocks for the hospitals attached to Medical Colleges.

Fifty additional beds were provided at the T. B. Sanatorium, Mudushedde. A T. B. Clinic at Karwar and a Dental Clinic at Hassan were established.

Post-graduate courses in Surgery, Medicine and Ophthalmology were started at Bangalore and full time teaching units sanctioned for Colleges.

One hundred and seventy-five additional candidates were admitted for Nurses training with 2 additional training Centres.

During the remaining period of the III Five Year Plan, the Bellary Medical College has to be developed, and the District Hospitals at Belgaum and Gulbarga have to be improved with additional beds and specialist Departments.

Noticeable improvements have been achieved in the Medical Department during the year 1963-64 in the direction of Medical Care, Medical Education, training of para-medical personnel, etc.

Under Medical Care, Specialist facilities have been increased at District Hospitals by appointing Honorary Medical and Assistant Medical Officers to the extent their services are available. Increased accommodation for inpatients has been provided by adding 540 beds. Several new buildings are under construction which will provide for 1,024 additional beds at Major and District Hospitals.

The need for a good number of doctors has been keenly felt for some time now and this question has been the focus of attention of the Central and State Governments, and the National Emergency, has made this issue all the more important. To solve this problem to some extent, 25 additional candidates have been admitted to the Medical Colleges, thus bringing the total admission strength to 70 as against the previous years strength of 525. Further, with a view to turn out more Doctors at the earliest time, the University has been holding the M.B.B.S., examination thrice in a year, instead of twice as was done hitherto.

Besides the four State-run Medical Colleges, three Private Medical Colleges are coming up. This is calculated to increase the existing facilities in those areas for the treatment and service to the general public.

Refresher courses, have been introduced to encourage Medical Practitioners to refresh their knowledge by association with Surgeons, Physicians, etc.

All attempts are being made to solve the problem of dearth of teachers in Medical Colleges. The number of doctors returning after post-graduate courses both from inside and outside India is gradually increasing, thus improving the position of availability of specialists both for Medical Colleges and Hospitals. To maintain this inflow, Government have been deputing 35 doctors every year for post-graduate studies. In addition to these, Post graduate courses in Surgery, Medicine, Ophthalmology, Anatomy and Pharmacy are also continued in the State Medical Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore.

Nurses' training and Ward Sisters' Training in Physio-Therapy has been continued in addition to training of Radiographers, X-Ray Technicians, and laboratory technicians.

For the control and treatment of Tuberculosis, three District Tuberculosis Centres have been started at Mangalore, Tumkur and Chitradurga, extending the scope of each centre to cover the respective districts and 100 additional beds have been added to the S.D.S. Sanatorium, Bangalore.

The construction of the Dental College building at Bangalore, which was started during the Second Five-Year Plan, was completed and the College was inaugurated in the new building on 3rd January 1964.

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Special Pædiatric Departments were opened at Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli, Mangalore and Shimoga with UNICEF assistance.

Training Courses in Physiotherapy and Ward administration were started.

With a view to prevent any possible leakage in the collection of Hospital fees, two posts of "Special Revenue Inspectors" have been created, one for the Combined Hospitals at Bangalore and one at Mysore on an experimental basis for one year.

DRUGS CONTROL DEPARTMENT

During the Third Plan period, the Drugs Control Administration started functioning in all parts of the State with the creation of six independent divisions each in charge of a well trained, experienced officer of Gazetted status, working under an independent Drugs Controller.

The Drugs Testing Laboratory has started functioning with the appointment of a full time Superintendent, and analysis of most of the drugs can be now undertaken. Further, a full fledged laboratory is being set-up in a separate building under construction which will be completed soon.

The creation of the new Department has enabled the State to overcome successfully the handicaps which it had to face when the enforcement was initiated in the year 1957 soon after States Reorganisation, and tighten up the Drugs Control Administration.

One of the important activities outside the plan will be to extend rigorous enforcement particularly to the mofussil areas.

The Department continued to shoulder the various responsibilities entrusted to it and has taken effective steps for the eradication of spurious and sub-standard drugs.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEME

Out of 215 City and Town Municipalities, 69 towns had protected water supply before the First Plan Period. One hundred and forty five Water Supply and Drainage Schemes costing Rs. 1,930.86 lakhs are in progress.

The following table indicates the expenditure incurred during the Three Plan periods:—

				Rs. in lakhs
First Plan	...	...	...	364.06
Second Plan	...	...	...	636.17
Third Plan	...	...	...	492.88
(First three years anticipated)				1,492.71

The Plan Ceiling will have been exceeded by the end of the current year. During Second Plan, Water Supply was provided to 22 towns in addition to improvements to Water Supply in 44 towns. Under-ground drainage was provided in 2 towns.

It is proposed to take up 39 Water Supply Schemes and 14 Drainage Schemes during the Third Plan period. One hundred and thirty towns are expected to be provided with protected water supply and 18 towns with underground drainage facilities by the end of the Third Plan.

DEPARTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING

The Mysore Town and Country Planning Act, 1961, will be enforced now that both the Houses of the Legislature have recently passed the Mysore Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Bill, 1963. The Town Planning Department has prepared a comprehensive programme of work estimated to cost Rs 31 lakhs to be taken up during the Third Five Year Plan with Central assistance. Under the Centrally sponsored schemes, the following plans have been taken up and are in progress :—

- (1) Master Plan for Bangalore, Metropolitan Planning Area.
- (2) Master Plans for Belgaum, Hubli-Dharwar, Gulbarga, Mangalore and Bhadravathi.

In addition to this work, the Town Planning Department has taken up the survey, which is a prerequisite for the preparation of Master Plans, in respect of the following towns :—

Gadag-Betgeri, Tumkur, Saundatti-Yellamma, Hassan, Shimoga Hospet, Bagalkot and Nippani.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD

The City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, has undertaken the important scheme of formation of the new road, viz., B. V. Krishnaiengar Road, for which Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 12 lakhs. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 5.44 lakhs has so far been drawn by the Trust Board. The City Improvement Trust Board has on its hand, a number of improvement works within and outside the Corporation limits. During the years 1962-63 and 1963-64, the Trust Board has repaid to Government Rs. 5 lakhs as against the total loan of Rs. 56 lakhs drawn by it.

BANGALORE CORPORATION

With a view to implementing the recommendations of the Bangalore Metropolitan Board, the City of Bangalore Corporation Act, 1949, has been amended recently so as to include the villages referred to in the Board's report within the Corporation limits. Government have also issued a preliminary notification notifying the intention of extending the boundary limits of the Bangalore Corporation.

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In order to improve the Water Supply position of Bangalore City, a Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 26 crores has been prepared by Government and legislation to constitute an independent and autonomous Board known as Water and Sewage Board is under consideration of Government in consultation with the Government of India.

HUBLI-DHARWAR CORPORATION

With the establishment of a unified Municipal Corporation for the twin cities of Hubli-Dharwar in 1962, the development of the area lying between the two units is the main problem facing the Hubli-Dharwar Corporation which has been doing its best in that behalf by establishing an industrial zone, etc. The Corporation is also contemplating to construct its central offices and staff quarters between Hubli-Dharwar. Government have recently notified that the present District Transport Service between Hubli and Dharwar run by the Road Transport Corporation, will be converted into a City Service which will facilitate the development of the area.

UNIFORM MUNICIPAL LAW

At present the Municipalities in the State are governed by different Municipal Laws which are in force in the integrated parts of the State. A uniform Municipal Bill has already been passed by the Legislative Assembly and is expected to become law soon.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

There were no schemes of the Labour Department under the First Five-Year Plan. The Department has taken up several schemes during the Second and Third Five-Year Plan periods, and the progress achieved in respect thereof is indicated briefly in the following paras:—

STARTING OF LABOUR WELFARE CENTRES

Six Labour Welfare Centres were started at Mysore, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Yeshwantpur to extend Labour Welfare activities and provide recreation to the workers. These centres worked under the supervision of the Labour Officers of the respective places. The Centres are provided with musical instruments, Radio, indoor and out door games materials, sewing machines and toys.

It is contemplated to start nine additional Labour Welfare Centres during the Third Plan period on the same pattern of the Second Plan period. Four Centres have been started and are functioning at Bijapur, Dandeli, Siddapur and Raichur. It is proposed to start five centres during the last two years of the Third Plan.

EXPANSION OF LABOUR WELFARE ACTIVITIES

With a view to educating the working class by means of audio-visual methods such as film shows on improved method of productivity, safety measures, training within industry, etc. This scheme was taken up during the Second Plan period. Two hundred and forty-three shows were arranged during the Plan period and a large number of workers witnessed these shows and appreciated them.

During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to construct buildings to house the Labour Welfare Centres. As against a target of providing at least seven buildings to some of the Labour Welfare Centres, one building has already been purchased for the Labour Welfare Centre at Mysore and two buildings on sites newly purchased are nearing completion for the Labour Welfare Centres at Bapujinagar and Dandeli.

EXPANSION OF LABOUR DEPARTMENT

Consequent on the enforcement of the provision of the Plantation Labour Act and Minimum Wages Act and the Rules thereunder, posts of four Plantation Labour Inspectors and 19 Minimum Wages Inspectors were created during Second Five-Year Plan.

Recently, with a view to have efficient enforcement of the provisions of the Labour Acts, the Inspectorate for the administration of each of the Acts has been reorganised into one unit. A new division called the implementation and evaluation division was created during the Second Plan period to tackle question of discipline, grievance machinery, non-implementation of awards and agreements under the various Labour Laws.

BANKING FACILITIES TO THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

With a view to affording relief to the Industrial Workers indebted to money-lenders, a scheme to provide credit facilities at reasonable rates of interest on co-operative basis was taken up and it is now under the charge of a co-operative officer deputed by the Co-operative Department.

To check the soaring prices of essential commodities and to enable the workers to get foodgrains, etc., at fair prices, action to open consumers co-operative stores in the industrial concerns employing more than 300 workers is being pursued by the Labour Department and Co-operation Department under the scheme contemplated by Government of India.

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING

The Craftsmen and allied Training Schemes continued to receive priority in order to (i) ensure a steady flow of skilled workers for industry, (ii) raise the quality and quantity of production by the systematic training of workers, and (iii) reduce unemployment among educated youth by equipping them for suitable industrial employment. During the Second Plan period, 960 seats were implemented and in the Third Plan period the seats so far implemented are 1,440. During the current year two Industrial Training Centres were opened, one at Lijapur and

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the other at Hassan. Fourteen Industrial Training Institutes/Centres are now functioning in the State. The employment opportunities for craftsmen are being increased.

In order to implement the full sanctioned seats under the plan and to provide greater attention and increased facilities, the Industrial Training Centres now located in the premises of the Polytechnics are proposed to be converted as full-fledged institutes with whole-time staff as and when permanent buildings which are under various stages of construction get ready.

APPRENTICESHIP ACT

The Apprenticeship Act, 1961 has since come into force and the provisions are being implemented in the State in consultation with the Government of India. Under this scheme by 1st July 1965, 916 candidates will receive training.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

In order to provide quick employment assistance to employment seekers both in private and public sector, a net work of employment exchanges, one in each district has now been established and they are functioning. A Special Employment Exchange exclusively for the physically handicapped persons has been started in Bangalore. With a view to extending the employment assistance to rural areas, four units of Employment Information and Assistance Bureau have also been started at Pavagada, Yadavgi, Shirhatti and Nagamangala Taluks.

FACTORIES AND BOILERS

The number of factories has increased steadily and there are 2,619 factories on the registers of the Department. To improve the efficiency of the working of the Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers and to enforce the provisions of the Acts effectively, a whole-time post of Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers was created and filled by a technically qualified Officer.

THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

The E.S.I. Scheme is a measure of social security, concerned with the welfare of labour and based on the E.S.I. Act of Parliament of 1948. It is essentially a scheme of health insurance, both compulsory and contributory—compulsory in the sense that as soon as it is implemented in any area every employee becomes an "insured person", and contributory in the sense that employees and employers both must contribute on certain basis. The scheme covers labour employed including staff but not members of Armed Forces nor any person whose salary in the aggregate exceeds Rs. 400 a month.

The E.S.I. Act is administered by an autonomous body called the E.S.I. Corporation with Headquarters at Delhi. The body consists of

(1) Members of Parliament; (2) Employers' representatives; (3) Employees' representatives; (4) Representatives of the Medical Profession; and (5) representatives of Central and State Governments. The Mysore State is represented by the Secretary to Government, P.H., Labour and Municipal Administration Department.

The E.S.I. Corporation collects contributions from the employers and the employees and arranges for cash benefits of four types—sickness benefit, maternity benefit, temporary disablement and permanent disablement benefit. It is a statutory responsibility of the State Government to provide the medical benefit which is the most important benefit to all the factory workers covered by the Scheme. The Corporation meets 7/8th of the total cost of the medical benefit while 1/8th of the cost is met by the State Government since provision of medical benefit is the responsibility of the State.

In Mysore State, the Scheme was introduced in Bangalore on 28th July 1958 and was extended subsequently to Mysore, Mangalore, Hubli, Dandeli and Belgaum. The total number of beneficiaries so far is 1,40,000 family units. During 1963-64, the scheme was extended to cashew workers at Mangalore and its extension to Gulbarga and Gokak is being pursued. It is proposed to bring it into effect in Gulbarga and Gokak during the current official year. In the coming year another 12,000 workers will come under its coverage with the starting of the scheme at Davangere, Harihar and Kollegal and at a few more smaller centres.

There is a well equipped and full-fledged E.S.I. Hospital at Rajajinagar, Bangalore with a bed strength of 170 for the exclusive use of E.S.I. patients. For "out-door care" for insured persons and their families, there are 24 dispensaries in various parts of Bangalore, in addition to three part-time dispensaries and four employers' facility utilisation dispensaries on payment of capitation fee. In other centres, there are six E.S.I. Dispensaries and three employers facility utilisation dispensaries. In Mangalore however "out-door care" is the responsibility of 29 private medical practitioners under "panel system". On account of the paucity of doctors, the State Government has proposed the introduction of panel-cum-service system at Bangalore in lieu of the existing service system and the same is receiving consideration of the E.S.I. Corporation.

COMMERCIAL TAXES DEPARTMENT

The Commercial Taxes Department administered the levy and collection of taxes under the Mysore Sales Tax Act, the Central Sales Tax Act, the Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, the Agricultural Income Tax Act, the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act and the Mysore Betting Tax Act. The Building Tax was added to the roster of taxes from 1st January 1964.

The bulk of the tax revenues collected by the Department is from the Sales Taxes under the Mysore Sales Tax Act, the Central Sales Tax

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Act and the Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act. Out of an estimated revenue of Rs. 1.56 lakhs from all the taxes administered by the Department, taxes from the above three sources are expected to come to Rs. 1.375 lakhs. This represents an increase of 177.2 per cent over the realisations in 1957-58 under these heads. The above amount does not include the State's share of Additional Excise Duty on tobacco, sugar and textiles which is levied in lieu of Sales Tax on these commodities and which would amount to about Rs. 169 lakhs. The percentage of revenue from Sales Tax to the total Revenues of the State has increased from 8.5 per cent in 1957-58 to 2.3 per cent in 1963-64.

The increase in sales tax revenue is attributable partly to the rising trend of business activity and partly to the increased rates of tax on several commodities introduced by the second Amendment Act of 1962. The assessment work of the officers has also been stepped up. The number of registered dealers has increased from 43,604 in 1957-58 to 71,716 in 1962-63 and the number of assessments from 21,623 in 1957-58 to 66,168 in 1962-63. The year-to-year increases are shown in the appended statement. Special measures were taken to combat evasion of tax by creation of an Intelligence Section attached to the office of the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes whose jurisdiction now extends over the whole of Bangalore Urban District. Evasion of taxes on goods entering Bangalore by road has been considerably reduced during the current year by the establishment of five check posts around Bangalore City. One lakh thirty-six thousand four hundred and fifty-nine goods carrying vehicles were checked, 310 dealers were registered, 1,96 cases were booked and penalty amounts of Rs. 1,65,423.91 were collected up to 31st December 1963. However, in cases involving trifling or minor technical irregularities, the offences were either excused or permitted to be compounded on payment of nominal amounts of penalty. It is proposed to establish similar check-posts around other important business centres in the State in the coming financial year.

The rates of tax on luxury goods have been increased in the amendment to the Sales Tax Act which was passed by the Legislature in 1963. This amending Act has now received the assent of the President and will come into force from 1st April 1964.

Prior to 1st January 1959, the Entertainment Tax was being administered by the Revenue Department in the Old Madras Karnataka and ex-Mysore areas and by local bodies in Coorg. As this system did not work well and as there were heavy arrears of tax under this head, the administration of Entertainments Tax was transferred to the Commercial Taxes Department. The revenue from Entertainments Tax has increased by 80 per cent, from Rs. 63 lakhs in 1959-60 to an estimated amount of Rs. 1.0 lakhs in 1963-64. This is partly attributable to the levy of a surcharge of 25 per cent of tax from 1st October 1962. A health cess of 9 p.p. in the rupee is also being levied on entertainment tax amounts from 1st April 1962. Ninety per cent of

entertainment tax collected is allotted to local bodies. About Rs. 81 lakhs will therefore be assigned to local bodies during 1963-64.

Agricultural Income Tax is expected to yield Rs. 65 lakhs during the current year. There are 31 Agricultural Income Tax Officers in the State of whom only six are full-time assessing officers, the remaining twenty-eight being Assistant Commissioners in charge of Revenue Sub-Divisions who are functioning as Agricultural Income Tax Officers in addition to their other duties. As this system has not worked satisfactorily either from the point of view of creation of demand or collection of arrears, it is proposed to create six Agricultural Income-tax circles in addition to the six circles already existing. When this arrangement comes into force both disposal of assessments and collection of revenue is expected to improve. Appeals from orders of Agricultural Income Tax Officers which were being heard by Deputy Commissioners of Districts were transferred to the jurisdictional Deputy Commissioners of Commercial Taxes from 1st January 1964. The Second Amendment Act 1963 provides for an appeal to the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal against the orders of Deputy Commissioners. The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes retains powers or revisions only in cases prejudicial to revenue. The scheme of appeals and revision in the Agricultural Income Tax Act has therefore been made to correspond with that envisaged in the Mysore Sales Tax Act.

The Mysore Buildings Tax Act came into force from 1st January 1964. The administration of the Act in Municipal and Corporation areas is vested in the concerned local bodies. The jurisdictional Assistant Commercial Tax Officers have been notified as the assessing officers in respect of the other areas mentioned in the Act.

The sugarcane cess previously levied by this Department under the Sugarcane Cess Act was replaced by the purchase tax of 15 per cent on sugarcane on 1st October 1961. There are however arrears of nearly Rs. 25 lakhs under the inoperative enactment of which a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs is the subject matter of appeal before the High Court.

The different sales tax enactments inherited by the State as the result of States Reorganisation were replaced by a uniform Sales Tax Act applying to all the component regions and this came into effect from 1st October 1957. Consequently there was a reorganisation of the Department in November 1957 to bring about uniformity in the administrative pattern also. The inter-State seniority list of Gazetted Officers was published on 26th September 1963. The inter-State seniority list of non-gazetted officers has been prepared and is under scrutiny. Under the present set up there are 140 assessing officers in the State consisting of 55 Commercial Tax Officers and 65 Assistant Commercial Tax Officers. Appellate and supervisory functions over these officers are performed by six Deputy Commissioners. There is also Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes in each division for inspection of subordinate offices. There is an Intelligence Section attached to the office of the Commi-

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ssioner of Commercial Taxes with an Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes in charge. The bifurcation of Bangalore Division into two full-fledged divisions has resulted in prompt disposal of appeals and more effective supervision over the work of the officers. The Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Belgaum I, is now in-charge of Dharwar and North Kanara Districts. The special Commercial Tax Officers appointed for assessment work under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, have, after completion of their work, been posted as Additional Commercial Tax Officers to heavy circles. This has resulted in better disposal of assessment and increased collections.

The revenue of the Department is expected to improve further as a result of the enforcement of the Buildings Tax Act, the proposed manning of the Agricultural Income Tax Department by full-time assessing officers and the establishment of check-posts around important business centres in the State in addition to those around Bangalore which are already functioning.

NUMBER OF DEALERS .

<i>As at the end of</i>		<i>Number of Registered dealers</i>	<i>Number of assessed</i>	<i>To be assessed</i>
1957-58	...	43,604	21,623	18,981
1958-59	...	43,13	4,881	12,132
1959-60	...	58,666	46,632	12,034
1960-61	...	63,703	50,283	13,415
1961-62	...	68,04	55,529	12,555
1962-63	...	71,716	66,168	5,548

CENTRAL SALES TAX

<i>Year</i>		<i>Demand</i>	<i>Collection</i>	<i>Balances</i> (<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>)
1957-58	...	15.91	15.54	0.37
1958-59	...	85.91	82.11	3.31
1959-60	...	10.94	83.21	20.69
1960-61	...	107.97	94.11	13.56
1961-62	...	126.95	113.27	13.68
1962-63	...	147.49	134.28	13.21

MYSORE SALES OF MOTOR SPIRIT TAXATION ACT

				(<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>)
1957-58	...	38.56	38.34	5.22
1958-59	...	85.46	83.44	2.12
1959-60	...	96.25	95.20	0.95
1960-61	...	120.72	120.10	0.63
1961-62	...	123.39	127.72	0.67
1962-63	...	147.63	147.36	0.27

MYSORE ENTERTAINMENT TAX ACT

(Rs. in lakhs)

1958—59 :			
Ent Tax	...	13.55	13.01
Show Tax	...	1.11	0.94
1959—60 :			
Ent. Tax	...	58.54	58.07
Show Tax	...	4.36	4.15
1960—61 :			
Ent Tax	...	66.34	65.96
Show Tax	...	4.48	4.29
1961—62 :			
Ent. Tax	...	75.07	74.98
Show Tax	...	4.53	4.38
1962—63 :			
Ent. Tax	...	93.66	93.25
Show Tax	...	5.33	5.18

MYSORE AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX ACT

(Including old arrears).

Year		Demand	Collection	Balance
				(Rs. in lakhs)
1957—58	...	63.49	54.77	8.72
1958—59	...	124.38	103.85	25.53
1959—60	...	112.33	94.49	17.84
1960—61	...	103.58	81.14	22.44
1961—62	...	89.38	62.76	26.62
1962—63	...	102.70	80.26	22.44

ARREARS AND CURRENT—MYSORE SALES TAX ACT—DEMAND,
COLLECTION, BALANCE UNDER ALL HEADS

(Licence fee, Registration fee and Miscellaneous).

Year		Demand	Collection	Balance
				(Rs. in lakhs)
1957—58	...	205.85	134.10	71.75
1958—59	...	668.27	488.95	179.32
1959—60	...	73.33	535.79	194.54
1960—61	...	760.42	599.06	161.36
1961—62	...	874.51	709.92	164.62
1962—63	...	1013.74	844.44	169.30

LAND GRANT

On 1st November 1956, different rules regarding the disposal of land were in force in the Mysore Area, the Hyderabad area, the Bombay area, the Coorg District and the Madras area. After integration, it was

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found desirable to have uniform rules applicable to the New State of Mysore. Uniform procedure regarding grant of land was introduced during 1960. An extent of 16,08 938 acres was then available. A large extent of land has since been disposed of for cultivation. The figures relating to the exact extent of land actually disposed of for cultivation after the new rules came into force are not available. It may, however, be stated that about 4 lakhs of acres have been disposed of. Out of the balance of 12 lakhs of acres, about 8 lakhs of acres would either have to be transferred to the Forest Department or is uncultivable. The net balance available for cultivation and which is yet to be disposed of is about 4 lakhs of acres.

In order to expedite the disposal of darkhast cases and to find out the area available for agricultural purposes in the State, detailed instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioners to constitute Committees for each Taluk consisting of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Sub-Division in which the taluk is situated, as Convener and the Divisional Forest Officer, the Excise Officer, the District Veterinary Officer and the President of the Taluk Board as Members and to examine the extent to which lands now classed as Forest Date Reserve and Amrit Mahal Kaval could be thrown open for cultivation and the lands classed as assessed waste and unassessed waste vesting in the Revenue Department could be transferred to the Forest Department for purposes of afforestation. The work of the Committees is in progress and it is hoped to finalise the matter after receiving the reports of the Committees by the end of June 1964.

INAM ABOLITION

A sum of Rs. 1,38,23,584-25 nP. has been paid as compensation for Inams Abolition under the Mysore Acts up to the end of 30th June 1963 including the amount on bonds issued and the interest paid. A sum of Rs. 1,99,536 78 nP. has been awarded as aggregate amount of compensations for Inams Abolition under Bombay Merged Territories and Areas (J. A.) Act, 1953 up to the end of 30th June 1963 in the Rs. O. S. 58,83,262-15-1

Bombay area and a sum of _____ has been awarded Rs. I.G. 50,42,796-13-0 as compensation for the Jagirs abolished in Gulbarga Division up to the end of 30th June 1963.

A sum of Rs. 75,627-90 nP. has been realised as Nazarana under Section 4 (2) of the Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watans Abolitions Act, 1950 to the end of 30th June 1963 and a sum of Rs. 29,620.02 nP. has been realised as compensations paid under Section 7 of the B. P. & K. W. A. Act, 1950.

Out of 4,257 Inam villages in Mysore, Gulbarga and Bangalore Divisions, 4,242 Inam villages have been so far vested in Government leaving a balance of 15 Inam villages to be vested.

The details of the Inam villages vested/to be vested are as follows:—

		<i>No. of Inams villages</i>	<i>Vested</i>	<i>To be Vested</i>
1. Mysore Division	...	611	635	6
2. Bangalore Division	...	1,465	1,456	9
3. Gulbarga Division	...	2,51	2,151	...
		<hr/> 4,257	<hr/> 4,242	<hr/> 15

LAND DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Land Development is closely connected with agriculture. It is of paramount importance that the Land Records should be brought up-to-date. Three Schemes under Land Development are included under Third Five Year Plan, viz., prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings, Cadastral Survey of Inam Villages and the Record of Rights and Agricultural Statistics.

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS.

The Scheme of Consolidation of Holdings is in force in the four Districts of Belgaum Division and in one District of Gulbarga Division. It is not in force in the other areas of the State. The Scheme is eligible for Central assistance to the extent of 25 per cent of the gross expenditure. The object of the scheme is to bring together scattered holdings into compact blocks and thereby increase agricultural production. Consolidation is a direct method of curing evils of fragmentation. A provision of Rs. 1.10 lakhs has been made during the year 1963-64 for consolidating 1,05,000 acres of land. An outlay of Rs. 3.36 lakhs is proposed for consolidating 2.20 lakhs of acres for 1964-65. The scheme has been enforced in respect of 637 villages covering an area of 13.891 lakhs of acres up to September 1963 since the inception of the scheme.

CADASTRAL SURVEY OF INAM VILLAGES.

There were 2,103 Inam Villages in the Old Mysore area. Out of them, 1,592 villages have been surveyed and 1,232 villages have been settled up to the end of March 1963. From 1st April 1963 up to the end of November 1963, 113 villages have been surveyed and 17 villages have been settled, leaving a balance of 398 villages for Survey and 854 for Hissa Survey and Settlement. In order to get this item of work completed expeditiously in the interest of Revenue to the State, this item has been included in the Third Five Year Plan. The work is

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expected to be completed by the end of the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

RECORD OF RIGHTS AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

This scheme is essential for estimating the production of agricultural crops and it is also necessary in connection with the administration or enforcement of Land Reforms measure. This work has been taken up in the State and the Scheme has been included under the Third Five Year Plan. From 1st April 1963 up to the end of September 1963, 58,323 hissas have been measured. The work is expected to be completed by the end of the second year of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

ABOLITION OF MYSORE HEREDITARY VILLAGE OFFICES.

The Mysore Village Offices Abolition Act, 1961 abolishing all posts of village officers such as Shanbhogues, Patels and Inferior Village Servants as passed by the Mysore Legislature could not be brought into force from 1st February 1963 as originally contemplated as some Shanbhogues filed a writ petition before the High Court and a stay order was issued by the High Court. The High Court pronounced the Judgement in these cases on the 9th December 1963. They held that the Mysore Village Offices Abolition Act, 1961 promulgated by the State Government was constitutional and was not discriminatory.

But on a petition from some of the aggrieved Village Officers, the High Court have given leave to the Petitioners, to appeal to the Supreme Court. The High Court have issued a direction that the applicants shall not be displaced from their posts for a period of one month from 1st December 1963. This period was extended by the Supreme Court before whom the Petitioners have gone in appeal. The decision of the Supreme Court is awaited.

SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS

RECLASSIFICATION.

The Reclassification operations, i.e., conversion of dry into wet, wet into garden and dry into garden, etc., were taken up from 1957 on an intensive scale as a part of the Revision Settlement work in order to augment the Land Revenue of the State. Reclassification work has been completed in respect of 66 Taluks in the Old Mysore area excluding Bellary District and Kollegal Taluk and the work in the remaining 16 Taluks is expected to be completed by the end of December 1964.

REVISION SETTLEMENT.

All the Taluks in the State except 7 Taluks of South Kanara and 3 Taluks of Raichur District are overdue for Revision Settlement. The seven taluks of South Kanara District became due for revision settlement in 1964-65 and the three Taluks of Raichur District in 1973. The

State has been divided into 38 zones and Settlement enquiries have been completed in 33 zones and are in progress in the remaining 5 zones. The work is expected to be completed in all the Zones by the end of February 1964. A substantial increase in revenue to Government is expected from the Revision Settlement after the proposed revised rates are given effect to.

CITY SURVEY

The important Towns in Belgaum Division were surveyed under the City Survey System and are now under maintenance. It is necessary to take up the City Survey of Bangalore City and other cities and some important towns. A scheme for the introduction of the City Survey in Bangalore City as recommended by the Metropolitan Planning Board constituted by the Government in connection with the preparations of a Master Plan for Bangalore City, is under the consideration of Government. This scheme will be taken on hand soon. City Survey will be introduced in the other larger Towns and Cities as early as possible according to a phased programme which will be drawn up after the new Land Revenue Act is brought into force.

STAMPS AND REGISTRATION

The General set-up of administration of the Department of Stamps and Registration was common among the 4 integrating States, viz., old Mysore Area, Bombay-Karnatak area, Hyderabad Area and Coorg while, Madras had a different administrative set-up. A uniform Law applicable to the entire State was introduced in the early part of the year 1957, so as to secure a uniform pattern of administration throughout the State.

Under the Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1962 the rate of Stamp Duty leviable was increased by 50 per cent with effect from 1st October 1962 with a view to augmenting the resources of the State. There has been an increase of revenue to an extent of Rs. 48 lakhs from this source. Similarly, a uniform table of rates of Registration fee for the entire State of Mysore was introduced with effect from 2nd January 1963. Increase in revenue to the extent of about Rs. 5.00 lakhs is anticipated as a consequence of such revision.

FOOD DEPARTMENT

Five thousand tonnes of rice were allotted to the State by the Government of India for the year 1963. This rice was distributed through fair price shops in the scarcity affected areas of the State and in the Project areas. No allotment has been given by the Government of India for the year 1964. A monthly allotment of 10,16 tonnes of wheat was being allotted to the State by the Government of India and this allotment has been continued. This is being distributed through Co-operative Societies and Fair Price Shops functioning all over the State.

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There are 5,548 licensed dealers in the State. The consumption of wheat is being popularised in the rice consuming areas.

The Department is entrusted with the implementation of the Food Grains Dealers Licensing Order, Sugar Control Order, 1963, Gur (Control, Order, 1963. A monthly quota of 9,000 tonnes of sugar is being allotted to the State by the Government of India. This is allocated among the several districts keeping in view the requirements of the several areas on *per capita* basis and the distribution is being done through the Co-operative Societies, other institutions and private recognised dealers. There are 692 licensed wholesale sugar dealers in all in the State of whom 335 are co-operative societies, 64 other institutions and 293 other licensees. There are 4,387 authorised retail sugar dealers of whom 2,068 are Co-operative Societies, 272 other institutions and 2,047 other authorised private retail dealers.

According to the Gur Control Order promulgated by the Government of India with effect from 31st October 1963, monthly export and import quotas allotted by the Government of India are being distributed to several districts of the State. For the month of February 1964, the Government of India have allotted an export quota of 5,500 tonnes of gur to be exported to the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Kerala. The Government of India have also allotted an import quota of 1,000 tonnes of gur from Madras and Andhra Pradesh to be secured by direct negotiations between this State and those two States.

The State Government are encouraging well managed Co-operative Societies to purchase paddy/rice in the open market so as to have a buffer stock for release at a later period when there is an indication of upward trend of prices in the market.

ENDOWMENT DEPARTMENT

Five sets of Acts are prevailing in the several areas of the State.

A draft uniform law applicable to all the areas of Mysore State has been introduced in the Legislature and the Bill has been referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses of the Legislature.

MUSLIM WAKFS' BOARD

Government in their Order No. RD 8 CWF 61, dated 2nd December 1961 sanctioned the scheme of Survey of Wakf's properties in the State. The survey work is now in progress.

DEVELOPMENT OF SRAVANABELAGOLA, BILIGIRI RANGAN HILLS AND MAHADESWARA TEMPLE

Government have recently constituted *ad hoc* Committees to examine the facilities that are now existing at Sravanabelagola, Sri B. R. Hills and Sri Mahadeswara Temple and the further facilities that are to

be provided, the sources from which the requisite funds should be secured and to draw up a list of priorities in respect of various items of works to be attended to.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

Towards the close of First Five-Year Plan, the Department of Statistics was created as an Independent and Full-fledged Department. During Second and Third Five-Year Plans, the staff at the Headquarters was strengthened and District Statistical Offices were started. A mechanical tabulation unit was established at the Headquarters.

During the First Five-Year Plan period, the Department was busy organising itself. Regular items of work such as Annual Agricultural Statistics, Crop Forecasts, Rainfall and Meteorology, Vital Statistics, Crop Surveys, etc., were attended to.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, these items were continued. In addition to these items, with the help of the staff appointed during the Second Plan, a number of items of work for improvement of the existing series and to fill up the gaps was taken up. Important among them are:— (1) Extension of crop surveys to non-food crops (2) working out estimates of income of the State for the years 1956-59 (3) Issues of the Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics (4) Issue of Mysore State in Maps (5) Issue of the Statistical Abstract (6) Analysis of Progress Reports from Development blocks (7) In service Training of Statistical personnel (8) Issue of a picture of Mysore Budget and (9) Undertaking a number (18) of *ad hoc* surveys on which Reports were issued. The Establishment of the District Statistical Agency improved to a considerable extent the quality of the several periodical returns relating to the items noted above. The establishment of the Mechanical Unit resulted in quick handling and processing of data.

During the Third Five-Year Plan so far, considerable progress has been achieved. The items referred to above were continued on a regular basis. Important of the achievements relating to improvements of old items and new items initiated are.—(1) to improve further the reliability of Agricultural Statistics, a new *pahani tabkta* together with corresponding compilation sheets at village and taluk level have been devised and introduced (2) the scale of supervision by statistical staff of crop-cutting experiments done by other Department has been increased, (3) weighted India numbers of wholesale prices were computed (4) statistics of production of industries (5) local bodies statistics (6) quarterly and Annual Economic Reviews (7) further refinement of State Income Estimates and estimates upto 1960-61 are worked out (8) socio-economic data are being collected in collaboration with NSS of Government of India to have State level estimates (9) sample census of population and Sample Registration of births and deaths are undertaken (10) village level workers records have been rationalised and introduced, while extension officers records are rationalised and they are pending approval of Government (11) introduction

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of Village Index Cards and (12) a number of surveys such as Medical Personnel Survey, Irrigation wells surveys, Goods Traffic Survey, Handloom Survey, Fruits and Vegetables' Survey Baseline Unemployment Surveys in Rural Manpower Utilisation Projects have been taken up and completed.

The result of the activities of the Department are being published from time to time and annually about 30 regular and 10 *ad hoc* publications/reports are being issued.

II. PROGRAMME FOR 1964-65

The programme for 1964-65 will consist of continuing and improving the several items enumerated above. Some important new activities proposed for 1964-65 are.—(1) further measures to improve Vital Statistics through strengthening of staff at the State Headquarters and in Districts (2) Baseline and Evaluation study to assess the impact of the applied Nutrition scheme (3) Undertaking of a "Resources Survey" and establishment of a "Planning Intelligence Unit" as a part of *Advance Action* for the framing of the State's Fourth Five-Year Plan (4) undertaking of some pilot studies (i) to estimate the area and production of pepper, (ii) on the cost of cultivation of cardamom (iii) to estimate production of important crops at the Block Level (iv) a type II study in collaboration with NSS and (v) to assess the impact of the C. D. Programme on Agricultural Production.

DEPARTMENT OF STATIONERY AND PUBLICATIONS

During the year 1963 - 64, Government Branch Presses at Dharwar and Gulbarga were started in improvised Government buildings with a staff of about 70 members in each Press and equipment of about 1.75 lakhs in each. These Presses have progressed well and are handling most of the special works of the Division in which they are situated. New buildings for these two Branch Presses on separate sites are under construction. A small Printing Press was started in the High Court Press and is working satisfactorily.

Work on two shifts has been introduced in the Government Presses at Bangalore, Mysore and Mercara by employment of necessary additional staff. This Changeover was effected by sanctioning Overtime Compensatory Allowances to employees who were regularly in receipt of Overtime Allowances. The Government Presses are therefore now in a position to handle most of the Government work including major portion of Text-Book work.

The establishment of a Government of India Text-Book Press in the T.-Narasipur Road at Mysore making use of the gift of the machinery and equipment from West Germany, has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and buildings for this Press will be constructed during

the year 1964-65. The surplus capacity of this Press is likely to be available for Text-Book work for our State also

One hundred Kannada Typewriters Shri Ananth Subbaraya's design were purchased and supplied to important Commercial Institutions and to many Government Offices. Orders are being placed for another 100 machines immediately.

One hundred and seventeen metric tonnes of Gift Paper from Australia and 46 metric tonnes of Paper from Sweden were received. The paper received from Australia was fully used to print Text-Books and paper received from Sweden is now being used to print Text-Books. Text-Books of value not less than the value of paper supplied by these countries have been issued free of cost to deserving school children.

The work of getting printed Nationalised Text-Books was attended to satisfactorily.

The Special Officer of the Printing Department and a small establishment sanctioned for redesigning of Forms and Registers, Gazette and other printed matter to metric sizes continued to do useful work and the redesigning of Forms and Registers of most of the Departments has been completed. This redesigning has resulted in appreciable economy and savings in paper only of Rs. 5 lakhs will be achieved by the use of the redesigned forms.

A Research Bureau in Kannada in Printing and allied subjects with a Retired Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications as Chairman and with the present Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications and other eminent men of letters and representatives of Journals and Press has been functioning from February, 1963, and has done useful work in the direction of designing a Key-Board for a Linotype and designing a few new Type faces. A Kannada Monotype Machine manufactured by the Monotype Corporation has been obtained and is doing useful work in the Government Press.

DIRECTORATE OF ANTI-CORRUPTION AND INSPECTION

Towards the end of 1962-63, this Directorate which was functioning as 'Directorate of Anti-Corruption and Technical Audit (P.W.D.)' started functioning as 'Directorate of Anti-Corruption and Inspection'. The Technical Audit all within the Directorate was attached to the P. W. D. Secretariat and the Directorate was entrusted with the inspection of all Offices other than Offices of Divisional Commissioners and those of equivalent rank.

During the ten months since 1st April 1963, this Directorate has investigated more than a thousand petitions and has taken action for the institution of disciplinary proceedings under the C. C. A. Rules in 40 cases. In addition, 3 Gazetted Officers and 7 Non-Gazetted Officers were trapped for demand and acceptance of illegal gratification and necessary further action has been taken.

Regular Departmental enquiries under the C. C. A. Rules are in progress against 45 Gazetted and 93 Non-Gazetted Officers, while such

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enquiries have been completed in regard to 22 Gazetted and 56 Non-Gazetted Officers during these 10 months and reports submitted to concerned Heads of Departments and Government. In respect of reports earlier submitted, orders have been passed in the case of 8 Gazetted officers and 67 Non-Gazetted Officers during this period.

In addition to action taken to investigate and punish corruption among Government servants, enquiries have been entrusted to Officers of this Directorate, in connection with two Municipalities and a Co-operative Society. These enquiries are in progress.

Since this Directorate was invested with powers of inspection, inspection of various offices of Heads of Departments and subordinate offices have been conducted. The number of offices of Heads of Departments inspected during these ten months of the current year is 9 and the number of subordinate offices inspected during the period is 28. In addition to regular inspections, surprise inspections have also been conducted. Irregularities noticed during inspections have been brought to the notice of the concerned Heads of Departments, as well as Government with suggestions to remedy the defects and to improve the working of the offices.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Law and Order situation was satisfactory during the year 1962-63. Barring a solitary incident at Nidoni, Bijapur taluk, the year was free from major disturbances and communal riots.

The security arrangements during the visits of several V. I. Ps. and high dignitaries were handled by the Police with great tact and efficiency eliciting approbation from the visitors as well as the Government.

CRIME

The incidence of crime in the State was generally well under control. Despite the heavy responsibilities in regard to the enforcement of the various social legislations, special and local laws, the Police have discharged their duties with diligence and efficiency. A summary of the property and other I. P. C. cognizable cases in the State during the last three calendar years is given below:—

	1961	1962	1963 (up to 30-11-1963)
1. Murder	684	679	595
2. Dacoity	58	77	54
3. Robbery	113	115	94
4. H. B. and thefts	4,171	4,322	4,001
5. Ordinary thefts	7,435	6,800	6,617
6. Cattle thefts	704	643	623
Total	13,165	12,611	11,984
7. Other I.P.C. cases	9,145	9,613	9,116
Grand Total	22,310	22,254	21,100

PROHIBITION

Prohibition is now in force in all the districts of the New Mysore State except in the districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bangalore with the exception of Ramanagaram and Channarayana Taluks. The several Prohibition Acts prevailing in the different regions of the State have been repealed and a common Prohibition Act has been introduced. The prohibition policy was vigorously pursued and special raids were conducted in several districts in which the Gazetted Officers took a lead by organising personal raids. The statistical figures of prohibition cases for the past three years are as under :—

	1961	1962	1963 (up to 30-11-1963)
1. Illicit distillation ...	13,574	10,454	8,404
2. Smuggling ...	34,112	26,252	26,310
3. Drunkenness ...	40,393	30,886	29,269
4. Fines levied ...	9,28,100	6,80,111	5,84,118
5. Fines recovered ...	6,94,904	5,03,086	4,62,600

There has been a decrease in the number of cases detected and this can be attributed to a certain extent to the introduction of the common Prohibition Act, in which the penal provisions have been made more severe for some types of offences.

ENFORCEMENT OF SOCIAL LEGISLATIONS

The following is the summary of cases put up under the Special and Local Laws for the past three years :—

	1961	1962	1963 (up to 30-11-1963)
1. Police Act ...	699	69,006	35,802
2. Motor Vehicles Act ...	1,01,284	1,08,766	1,12,984
3. Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act ...	1,707	1,539	1,153
4. Arms Act ...	373	244	209
5. Untouchability Act ...	84	51	48

The Police took effective action in the enforcement of the Motor Vehicles Act and the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. The flying squads sanctioned by the Government for the better enforcement of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules were very diligent and turned out commendable work.

REORGANISATION

The Bangalore City Police was reorganised during the year 1963 so as to have better policing in the growing City of Bangalore and to control effectively the ever increasing traffic. The City was given 763 extra Police Constables, Mobile Police Stations, a Radio Control Room,

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an officer of the rank of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police (designated as the Commissioner of Police) with four Deputy Commissioners to assist him.

The scheme for the establishment of Fire Service Stations in District Headquarters and other important towns in the State is under the consideration of the Government. The Government have already sanctioned the establishment of a Fire Service Station at Davangere at a total cost of Rs. 3,30,400, i.e., Rs. 36,000 recurring and Rs. 2,94,400 non-recurring, subject to the condition that the Davangere City Municipality should meet half the total initial cost of the scheme and also half of the future recurring expenditure on its maintenance.

The Government accorded sanction to the raising of Special Armed Police to the full sanctioned strength of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Battalions, in view of the National Emergency instead of its being raised according to a phased programme in a period of three years. Two companies of Special Armed Police were sent on deputation and necessary action has been taken to replace the strength.

A Forensic Science Laboratory will be established at Bangalore, merging the existing Scientific Laboratory in it, at a total cost of Rs. 3,50,000 non-recurring and Rs. 25,000 recurring, the non recurring expenditure being phased over a period of two years. Necessary action is being taken for the appointment of the Director and the staff.

Additional temporary clerical staff have been sanctioned for the District Police Offices and Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch, to cope up with the increased work.

VILLAGE DEFENCE PARTIES

The Village Defence Parties are in existence in the Bombay-Karnatak Districts. It is proposed to have the Village Defence Parties throughout the State and a Village Defence Parties Bill is expected to be introduced in the ensuing Session of the Legislature.

POLICE HOUSING

One of the important steps taken for improving the morale and efficiency of the Police Force is to provide residential quarters to the personnel at the cost of the Government. Up to the end of 1963, under the Police Housing Scheme sponsored by the Government of India, a total of 1906 quarters—3 for Circle Inspectors, 10 for Sub-Inspectors, 1 for Assistant Sub-Inspector, 9 for Head Constables and 1,799 for Police Constables have been constructed. The construction of 167 more quarters—for 1 Sub-Inspector, 33 Head Constables and 128 Police Constables is nearing completion. Quarters for 14 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 395 Head Constables and 1,773 Police Constables are under various stages of construction.

The outstanding feature of the year 1963 is the construction of 432 residential quarters at the Magadi Road lay-out, Bangalore, with the

necessary amenities like School, Hospital, Park and Community Centre etc.

Besides, the proposal for sanctioning the construction of quarters for 80 Head Constables and 740 Police Constables at 35 different places in the State at an estimated cost of Rs. 86 lakhs is also under consideration of the Government.

CIVILIAN RIFLE TRAINING CENTRES

Civilian Rifle Training Centres which were started in all District Headquarters and important places in 1955, are being continued. The purpose of the scheme is to educate the members of the public in the technique and use of fire arms. The number of persons trained so far is 1,869. There are some members who have received elementary training in arms, viz., holding, aiming and rules, etc., and have not finished their training in firing for want of ammunition. The ammunition has been recently received and issued to districts and further training will continue.

WELFARE OF THE FORCES

The Mysore State Police Benevolent Fund was constituted with effect from 20th February 1961 by merging several other funds of the same nature, which existed in the various integrated areas. The fund is intended for welfare of the non-gazetted Police personnel, fire service personnel and their families. Considerable attention was given for the welfare of the Police and their families by opening welfare centres to afford facilities for outdoor and indoor games to children, training of ladies in tailoring, child welfare, etc. Nursery and Primary Schools are also run at Shimoga, Mangalore, Bellary, K.G.F. and Aduodi. Attention is also being bestowed towards the health of the personnel and their families under the Welfare Scheme.

FUTURE PROGRAMME

The District Police was reorganised in the years 1958, 1959 and 1960. The impact of the reorganisation on workload and other factors is under study by the Department.

The common Police Act was passed by the Legislature in 1963 repealing the different Acts prevailing in the integrated regions, and is pending assent of the President of India. The Act will be of immense help to the Police Organisation as uniformity of administration can be achieved thereby and major problems caused by the integration of States can be solved. In view of the common Police Act coming into force, the draft Police Manuals—Vols. I and II, require examination with reference to the new Act. The work of revision has been taken up.

With a view to assessing the living conditions of the constabulary in the State and devising ways and means of improving their lot socially and economically, a survey is proposed to be conducted. The Government have been requested to entrust the work to the Institute of

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Economic Research, Dharwar, and to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 4,000 in this regard.

To minimise the incidence of the ever increasing number of traffic accidents and violation of the Traffic Rules, a "Traffic Safety Week" has been held all over the State shortly. The main object of the week is to educate the users of the vehicles and members of the public regarding the rules of the road and to carry on active propaganda through posters, lectures in Colleges and Schools, Radio talks and Film shows.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT

The expenditure which was to the tune of 31.9 lakhs in the year 1957-58, just after the Reorganisation of States, has increased to 42.5 lakhs in the year ending March 1963. Government is giving due consideration for progress in the Department by introducing modern methods in the treatment of offenders.

The Carpentry Sections in the Jails at Bangalore, Belgaum and Gulbarga were expanded at a cost of Rs. 30,000 by installing some of the latest type of wood working machines run by power. The tailoring section was improved by purchase of some more machines to cope up with the increased work at an expenditure of Rs. 10,000. Accessories to the power looms at an expenditure of Rs. 12,000 were sanctioned to improve their working. New industries like Soap making and Phenyle manufacture have been introduced.

As a result of these schemes the receipts of the Department have also increased appreciably. The Jail receipts which were about Rs. 4.5 lakhs during 1960-61 have gone up to Rs. 6.6 lakhs during 1962-63, and are expected to reach Rs. 8 lakhs during 1963-64.

A notable feature is that prisoners, apart from the members of the staff, are liberally contributing to the national cause by way of cash and kind by foregoing rations and they are also donating blood to the blood bank. They have also been encouraged to buy National Savings Certificates out of their earnings and private cash.

There is also a proposal to have in all major jails a psychiatrist for the proper study and suggesting treatment of offenders for their ultimate rehabilitation after release.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

MYSORE STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

The Mysore State Road Transport Corporation has made all round progress during the year in operations as well as in the implementation of the various development schemes under the Third Five-Year Plan.

The last few years since States Reorganisation have been mainly devoted to the consolidation and rationalisation of services operated and

the organisation was able to achieve greater stability and progress in all the operational activities in the integrated areas. Besides, the organisation was able to implement two major programmes of Nationalisation of Passenger Transport Services—one in Hassan Pocket on 26th October 1961 with 103 vehicles to operate services on 93 routes covering a route mileage of 5,372 miles and the other in Mysore Pocket on 5th March 1962 with 85 vehicles to operate services on 61 routes covering a route length of 4,528 miles. The fleet strength of the Organisation has increased to 1,970 passenger vehicles and 90 Departmental vehicles and the labour force to 13,055 as on 31st December 1963. Passenger Transport Services are operated by 8 Divisions on 1,431 routes covering a route mileage of 47,070 miles and catering to the transport needs of more than 5.15 lakh passengers every day all over the State. Thus the Road Transport Corporation has made rapid strides during the last few years towards the ultimate goal of complete nationalisation of Road Transport Services in the State envisaged by the Government as far back as 1948.

With the nationalisation of services in the new pockets and augmentation of services in the existing areas during the last few years, the nationalised transport operations now cover over more than 2/3 of the Mysore State. The capital investment in the Road Transport Corporation has increased to Rs. 10.97 crores as on 31st March 1963. The Corporation has earned a gross revenue of Rs. 8.62 crores during the year 1962-63 as against Rs. 7.26 crores during 1961-62 and the operations have yielded a net profit of Rs. 52.76 lakhs during 1962-63 compared with Rs. 59.18 lakhs during 1961-62.

During the period of national emergency, the Corporation has contributed its mite by paying an amount of Rs. 2.5 lakhs as its contribution to the National Defence Fund, and has also played a vital role in training 270 drivers on heavy duty vehicles and driver mechanics required for Defence purposes during the year 1963.

PROGRESS OF ROAD TRANSPORT UNDER THE FIVE-YEAR PLANS.

(i) *First Five-Year Plan*

During the First Five-Year Plan (1951-56) the extension of nationalisation of Passenger Transport operations was mainly confined to taking over certain important routes linking Bangalore and Mysore with other important places in the Old Mysore State.

(ii) *Second Five-Year Plan*

Only during the Second Five-Year Plan period considerable importance was given to the extension of nationalisation of Road Transport and its development was brought within the orbit of Planning. The phenomenal growth in the size of Road Transport in the enlarged State of Mysore in 1956, gave further impetus for its development on a planned and systematic basis. It was during the Second Plan that Road Transport could make an appreciable progress in the execution of the various schemes as is evident from the expenditure incurred and the

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physical targets achieved during the period. An outlay of Rs. 430.47 lakhs was anticipated during the Second Plan period and out of this, the Organisation was able to incur an expenditure of Rs. 389.04 lakhs thus utilising more than 90 per cent of the outlay provided.

The programme of development in terms of physical targets as proposed by the Organisation during Second Plan period envisaged the extension of the scheme of nationalisation by taking over for operation an additional mileage of 21,300 miles. Towards the achievement of this target, it was proposed to purchase 692 passenger vehicles during the Plan period

The Organisation was able to purchase 591 vehicles and take over an additional route mileage of 11,600 miles by way of expansion and augmentation of services during the Plan period. The shortfall in the additional route mileage is attributed to legal impediments in the implementation of expansion programme in Hassan and Mysore. In addition to these, a number of vital operational structures such as Depots, Workshops and administrative blocks and passenger amenities like bus station, bus stands, passenger shelters, etc., were completed at the various places in the State.

(iii) *Third Five Year Plan*

The outlay for the development schemes of Road Transport during the Third Five Year Plan period is Rs. 425 lakhs. The physical targets in terms of passenger vehicles and the additional route mileage to be taken over during the Plan period are 729 vehicles and 14,480 miles respectively.

During the first year of the Third Plan, i.e., 1961-62, Road Transport in Mysore State attained a new status in so far as its administration is concerned. The management of Road Transport was entrusted to a statutory Corporation under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 with effect from 1st August 1961.

The Corporation prepared the capital budget for an outlay of Rs. 203 lakhs for the year 1961-62 to implement the development schemes. Out of this amount an expenditure of Rs. 180.85 lakhs was incurred on Plan schemes forming 89 per cent of the outlay provided. The Organisation achieved the targeted figure of 394 in the purchase of vehicles. Two major programmes of expansion in Hassan and Mysore were also implemented during 1961-62 taking over for operation 162 routes covering a route mileage of 9,900 miles.

The Road Transport Corporation prepared the capital budget for an outlay of Rs. 170 lakhs for 1962-63 to implement the nationalisation programme in Bellary Pocket with 200 vehicles. The expansion programme could not be implemented as the scheme was quashed by the High Court of Mysore. The expenditure incurred on Plan Schemes was Rs. 114.78 lakhs and the number of passenger vehicles purchased was 139 during the year 1962-63.

The outlay provided for 1963-64 is Rs. 188 lakhs of which Rs. 21 lakhs will be provided by the State Government and Rs. 7 lakhs by the Central Government and the remaining amount of Rs. 160 lakhs is to be financed from the internal resources of the Corporation. The Corporation has proposed to monopolise the services in 10 major road sections during the year 1963-64 with 275 vehicles.

During the current financial year (up to 30th November 1963) an expenditure of Rs. 40.61 lakhs has been incurred and 32 vehicles have been purchased. It is proposed to achieve the targeted figure by the end of 1963-64.

In view of the national emergency the pace of progress has to be retarded during the next two years of the Plan period. The Corporation has decided to consolidate the existing operations and take over the services in Bellary Pocket and 10 major road sections as contemplated earlier.

The programme of the Corporation during the ensuing year, i.e., 1964-65, envisages a Plan outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs of which Rs. 30 lakhs will be provided by the State under the Plan Budget and a matching contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs by the Central Government.

The State Transport Corporation is discharging its obligation by providing an adequate and co-ordinated system of Transport to the travelling public in the State in spite of the several difficulties it has to face. With the completion of nationalisation in the State by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Organisation will be able to play a still greater role in the economic progress of the State by building up a sound Transport System.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

The Department has been arranging publicity through various media. A documentary—“Malnad, Nature's Gift”—has been produced by the State Government jointly with the Films Division of the Government of India. The production of a documentary film on the Sharavathi Valley Project has been taken up. Photographs depicting the progress achieved in various sectors have been prepared for being displayed in exhibitions.

The Department has opened Field Publicity Units in several districts of the State bringing the total to 11.

Three tours of Journalists were undertaken during 1963-64 in addition to a study tour for our M.Ps.

The Department participated in 3 exhibitions apart from organising ‘The Nation Prepares’ Exhibition at Bangalore in collaboration with the Union Ministries of Defence and Information and Broadcasting.

To step up community listening in the State and also to help the villages in organising Radio listening-cum-discussion-cum-action groups, the Department is installing radio sets in the villages. One thousand eight hundred and thirty five community receiving sets were working as on 1st April 1963 and during 1963-64 another 475 sets were installed

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bringing the total number to 2,310. The satisfactory working of these sets is looked after by the Radio Supervisors who have their headquarters in 26 places in the State.

There are two State Level Information Centres functioning in the State at Bangalore and Hubli to furnish information on the various developmental activities of the Centre and the States. In addition to these action is being taken to open three District Information Centres also.

The Department published during the year 1963 a special Weekly in Kannada, 'Jayabheri' devoted to defence efforts.

HOME GUARDS

The Home Guards Organisation in Mysore State is under the control of a full-time officer *v.z.*, the Commandant General, Home Guards. This Organisation has been in existence in the four Bombay-Karnatak Districts, for well over 14 years. Recently 20 new Units have been sanctioned in other areas of the State, under the scheme of expansion of Home Guards. New Units have started functioning in Bangalore, Mysore, Mandya, Tumkur, South Kanara, Bidar, Shimoga, Kolar, K. G. F., Chickmagalur, Hassan, Raichur and Gulbarga.

Mysore State is expected to raise a strength of about 52,000 Home Guards, comprising 23,000 Urban Home Guards and 29,000 Rural Home Guards.

Under the revised pattern of Civil Defence as laid down by the Government of India, the work of Civil Defence has been entrusted to the Commandant General, Home Guards from 29th November 1963 consequent on the abolition of the Directorate of the Civil Defence.

BEGGAR RELIEF

In Bangalore City, an institution named "Nirashrithara Parihara Kendra" exists and beggars arrested and detained under the Mysore Prohibition of Beggary Act, 1944 are detained at this Kendra. The Kendra has got accommodation to maintain 400 beggars. Facilities exist for training the inmates in Agriculture, Tailoring, Binding, Ambarchurka, Carpentry, etc. For the year 1963-64, Government have sanctioned a grant of Rupees two lakhs to the Beggar Relief Department.

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT

The receipt under the Motor Vehicles Taxes and also taxes on passenger and goods which came into effect from 1st October 1961 is about Rs. 5 crores during the year 1963-64 (up to end of November 1963). This estimated realisation for the year 1964-65 will be approximately Rs. 7 crores. On the account of the increase in the rates of T. P. & Tax in respect of public carriers as per the rates recently passed in the Legisla-

ture, it is likely that the anticipated receipt under the Motor Vehicles Taxes and T. P. G. Taxes for the year 1964-65 may exceed 7 crores.

Final compensation relating to Motor Vehicles tax is being paid to 65 Municipalities of eight Districts. Provisional compensation is being paid to 63 Municipalities of eleven Districts pending fixation of final compensation. The delay in fixing the final compensation in respect of these Municipalities of eleven Districts is due to non-receipt of the required information from the Municipalities concerned.

ENHANCEMENT OF QUOTA OF COUNTERSIGNATURE FOR PUBLIC CARRIERS ON RECIPROCAL BASIS

Consequent on the increased tempo of developmental activities under the various plans and the need felt for greater flexibility for movement of goods, the quotas of public carriers have been liberalised as follows :—

		<i>Quota now fixed</i>
Mysore—Maharashtra	...	900—1,100
Mysore—Kerala	...	250— 400
Mysore—Andhra Pradesh	...	375— 500
Mysore—Madras	...	500— 700
Mysore—Goa	...	100

THE MYSORE STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION

The Mysore State Financial Corporation was established in 1959 (under Notification No. FD 28 BIS 59, dated the 30th March 1959) by Government in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 Central Act LXIII of 1951) with the object of making financial aid available to industries, particularly medium and small-scale industries.

The demand for funds from the industrialists has been on the increase and the business of the Corporation has recorded a steady progress. The Corporation has received up-to-date 262 applications of the value of Rs. 454.50 lakhs and it has sanctioned up-to-date 116 applications amounting to Rs 207.90 lakhs. The Amount of actual disbursement of funds made up to-date is Rs. 176.19 lakhs. The total number of applications rejected or closed for want of information is 79 of the value of Rs. 114.78 lakhs. The number of applications on hand pending consideration is 37 of the value of Rs. 108.92 lakhs.

The Corporation has continued to render financial assistance to small-scale industries in substantial measure all these years. Roughly, about 90 per cent of the loan applications sanctioned relate to small scale units.

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

the Corporation's earnings as well as its net profits have steadily increased as indicated below:

Year	Gross Earnings	(Rs. in lakhs)
		Net Profit
1959-60	3.33	2.45
1960-61	4.46	3.52
1961-62	5.98	3.4
1962-63	10.40	4.85

The Corporation has, however, not been able to meet the demand towards the minimum guaranteed dividend of four per annum on its shares as it has yet to grow in strength. Even the other and older Corporations in the other States, except in one or two cases, have not been able to do so without the Government subvention. Further, there is the heavy tax liability involved. It has, therefore, to depend to some extent on the subvention from the Government to make up the deficit. The total subvention so far paid is Rs. 8.37 lakhs and this subvention is repayable to Government when the Corporation earns sufficient profits.

The accounts of the Corporation are subject to audit by the Auditors appointed by the State Government as also those elected by certain class of share-holders. The affairs of the corporation are also audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. The accounts were last audited up to end of 1962-63.

The total amount outstanding on the loan amount is Rs.155.57 lakhs. The recovery of loans is progressing satisfactorily. The total number of defaults accruing so far is about 15 and appropriate action is being taken for recovery in all these cases.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Before we adjourn, may I remind the House that we are re-assembling at 3 o' clock today and continue the debate on the Motion of Thanks? The House will now stand adjourned to re-assemble at 3 o' clock.

The House adjourned for recess at Forty-five Minutes past Ten of the Clock and re-assembled at Three of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

MOTION OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR FOR HIS ADDRESS

(Debate continued.)

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎನ್. ಮಾದಪ್ಪ ಗೌಡ (ನಾಗಮಂಗಲ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮೊನ್ನೆಯ ದಿವಸ ನಾನು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಭತ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು